THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Doing Business "At Your Own Risk"

Some Disputed Points In The Soviet Raid Case!

The Advantages of Consolidating the Three Shanghais

By B. Y. Lee

Chinese Immigration into Manchuria Province

By C. Walter Young and J. A. J.

Hankow Falls to the Nanking Forces

By J. B. P.

U. S. Senators, Shanghai Liars and Some Others!

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1927

THIRTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XLII No. 12.

Millard Publishing Co., No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China 上海愛多亞路四號密勒氏評論報館

42-469

When tobaccos are good enough to speak for themselves

—*let them say it!*

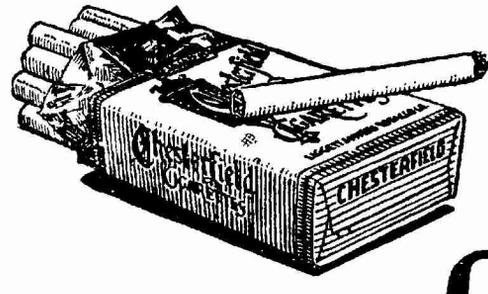
THAT'S the one way to give men what they want in a cigarette—natural tobacco taste. Each type of tobacco should contribute — one its spicy tang, one its rich aroma, one its mellow "body," one its mild sweetness; and if the quality is right and the blend is right, that's all there is to it.

Sounds easy!

But to create a blend that combines fullness with mildness; that removes heaviness while retaining "character"; that makes a cigarette that is smooth and mild yet "satisfying"—to do all this is *not* easy, far from it.

It is so difficult, in fact, that millions of smokers sincerely believe it has been achieved in only one blend in the world.

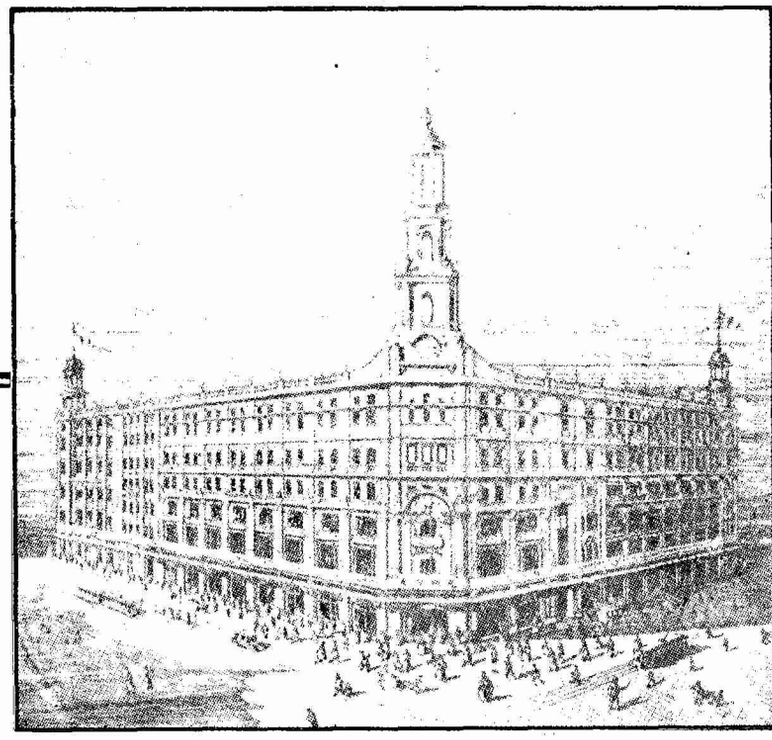
This blend—and they swear by it—belongs to Chesterfield. It embodies the finest of Turkish and American tobaccos — and it *can't be copied.*



Chesterfield

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO

42-470



THE SINCERE BUILDING, SHANGHAI

SINCERE'S

SHANGHAI'S PREMIER
DEPARTMENT STORE

—UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

Quality Goods at Reasonable Prices

—Always!

The Sincere Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NANKING AND CHEKIANG ROADS

42-471

EAST OR WEST

A Service Unexcelled

The palatial "PRESIDENT LINERS" of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines accord you the finest in Ocean Transportation. The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and commodious. The wide decks as well as the glassed-in promenade permit of deck games, strolls, long rows of steamer chairs and that appreciated sense of sheer enjoyment.

The Cuisine is world famous. Crisp lettuce, celery, fruits, fresh milk, eggs, meats, all delectably prepared by competent and skilful chefs. The service is all that you could desire.

The staterooms on "PRESIDENT LINERS" are all outside, large and beautifully furnished. Beds ensure maximum travel comfort. Hot and cold running water, wardrobes, mirrors, reading lamps, thermos bottles, fans. Many rooms have private tub and fresh water baths. You will enjoy traveling to America, Interport or Round the World to Europe on these great modern, fast Liners.

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO AMERICA
ONE WEEK TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES VIA HONOLULU
FOLLOWING WEEK TO VICTORIA B.C. AND SEATTLE VIA THE SHORT ROUTE
FORTNIGHTLY ROUND THE WORLD VIA HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, EGYPT, ITALY, FRANCE, TRANSATLANTIC TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

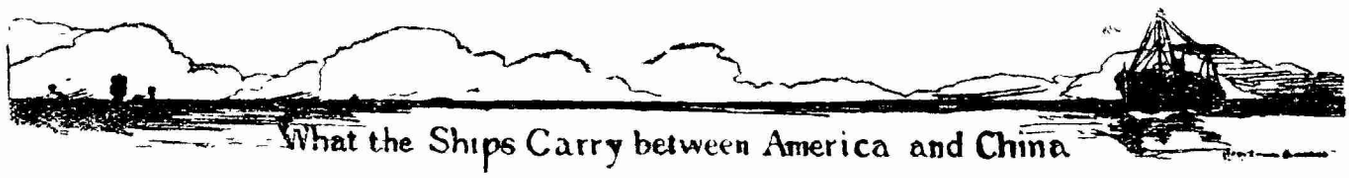
Dollar Steamship Line

American Mail Line

The Robert Dollar Co., General Agents.

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND ROUND THE WORLD

42-472



Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Nov. *Customs Rate Tls. 1.46 equal Gold $1*

PRESIDENT PIERCE,

October. 13.

To Honolulu.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	2.05
,, Pongees, Shantung	,,	0.51
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	898
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	630

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 15	Pls.	14.95
White, other Ports Bls. 10	,,	10.00
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 65	,,	66.06
Silk, Waste: Shanghai....Bls. 13	,,	42.76
Other Ports Bls. 4	,,	14.97
Silk Pongees, Honan ..	,,	7.61
Brassware	,,	22
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	216
Bristles, Assorted	,,	100
Antimony, Regulus....	,,	840
Carpets .....Hk. Tls.		2,612

To San Francisco.

Silk, Piece Goods...	Pls.	0.85
Tea, Green, other Kinds	,,	13
Brassware.....	,,	184
Egg Albumen, Moist ..	,,	773
,, Yolk, Dried....	,,	84
,, ,, Moist ...	,,	17
Chinaware	,,	31
Hides, Buffalo	,,	19
Woodware	,,	36
Oil, Wood.....	,,	9,220
Walnuts, in Shell.....	,,	3,000

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 10	,,	10.01
White, other Ports Bls 10	,,	10.10

To Pattuson and Reading.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 15	Pls.	14.99

To Los Angeles.

Egg Albumen, Moist ..	,,	50
,, Yolk, Dried ...	,,	84

To Philadelphia.

Wool Sheep's.....	,,	873

To Houston.

Hair, Human	,,	84

To Boston.

Silk, Waste ..	Bls. 15 ,,	48

To Shamokin.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 60	,,	59.96

To Toronto.

Albumen, Dried.....	,,	84

To Papeete.

Cigarettes	,,	13

To Arica.

Lard	,,	54

To Portland.

Hemp	,,	17

To Charleston.

Hair, Human.....	,,	100

WEST PROSPECT,

October 17.

From U. S. A.

Liquid Chlorine	Pls.	83
Oil, Calol	Galls.	250
,, Kerosene, in bulk	,,	81,000
,, ,, ,, Cases	,,	100,000
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	26,235
Turpentine, Mineral...	,,	1,041

WHEATLAND MONTANA,

October 17.

from U. S. A.

Timber: Softwood, Round Logs.....	Sup ft.	203,448
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn.....Sup ft.		2,698,874
Softwood Manufactured, Clear	,,	35,113
Softwood, Merchantable Manufactured....Sup. ft.		276,693
Lathe.....	Mills	1,130

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN,

October 19.

From U. S. A.

Cotton Flannel, Yarn-dyed, 36 in. by 31 yd.	Pcs.	46
Machines, Calculating	,,	15
Motor-trucks	,,	3
Safes	,,	2
Typewriters	,,	10
Cotton Piece Goods, Yarn-dyed. Unclassed	Yds.	244
Cotton Thread, Embroidery	Pls.	27
Iron Galvanized: Pipe Fittings.....	,,	7
Solder	,,	6
Steel Sheets	,,	605
,, Washers	,,	3
Steel, Galvanized: Sheets, Plain	,,	268
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	1,454
,, ,, Old....	,,	75
Barley, Pearl.....	,,	9
Beans and Peas	,,	23
Canned Fruits, Table & Pie	,,	83
Cordage and Twine ..	,,	8
Fish, Cod, Boneless ..	,,	3
Fruits, Dried.....	,,	29
Grapes, Fresh.....	,,	35
Hemp Fibre.....	,,	45
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent.....	,,	1,359
Ink, Printing.....	,,	45
Leather, Calf.....	,,	26
,, Patent	,,	4
,, Sole, Shoulders	,,	113
Leather, Sole, other kinds	,,	57
Macaroni, in bulk	,,	23
Oranges, Fresh	,,	193
Paper, Writing.....	,,	441
,, Unclassed	,,	43
Raisins	,,	1,187
Seed, Bird	,,	37
Sodium, Unclassed....	,,	21
Sugar, of Milk.....	,,	33
Sugar, White	,,	32
Sulphur, Black	,,	107
Tobacco, Prepared, in Sacks	,,	153
Wax, Paraffin	,,	421
Yeast, Fresh	,,	11
Files	Doz.	800
Shoes	Pairs	490
Chocolate	Lb.	384
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	10,394
Paint, Varnish	,,	114
Paints, Unclassed	,,	72
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 141	Hk Tls.	6,910
Treasure: Silver Bars.....	,,	2,004,865

TENYO MARU, October 21.

from U. S A.

Leather, Calf	Pls.	3
Milk, Condensed	,,	540
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	12,043

PRESIDENT McKINLEY,

October 22.

From U S. A.

Copper Sheets.....	Pls.	9
Zinc Sheets,.....	,,	7
Apples, Fresh	,,	316
Bacon and Hams, in bulk	,,	5
Barley, Pearl	,,	64
Butter	,,	3
Canned Asparagus ...	,,	15
,, Fruits	,,	107
Leather, Calf.....	,,	1
Leather, Sole, Shoulders	,,	39
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,	60
Paper, Cardboard	,,	1,496
,, Chipboard	,,	292
,, Coated	,,	2
Prunes, Dried.....	,,	38
Raisins	,,	380
Wax, Paraffin	,,	426
Lemons, Fresh	Mills	22
Canned Goods, Unclassed	Doz.	188
Hats, Felt	,,	120
Shoes, Leather	Pairs	541
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Gal's.	5,085
Treasure: Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	1,247,990

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Prices on the local staple during the greater portion of the week maintained a steady to firm position but evinced a weaker tendency toward the close by reason of an adequate spot supply of the local staple and comparatively very little absorption by the Mills and Exporters in general and also by being influenced by the sudden heavy drop in Mid-Americans on the publication of the U. S. Government Report of a crop estimate indicating 12,842,000 Bales construed to be bearish. However, when comparing the values of the staple current in both the U. S. A. and India with that prevailing on the domestic growth, the latter is still the cheapest, and therefore, it would be advantageous for spinners to purchase on any and every break in that no sooner conditions in China shall have become more stabilized it can be reasonably expected that higher prices may evolve both on yarn and raw cotton.

Yarn:—Fluctuations in the yarn market during the past week have been nervous and erratic but the tendency on the whole has been on the easy side, and prices declined some three to four taels as compared with last week's level. Business for export has been booked some 5000 to 6000 Bales in all counts and chops.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	11.21
American-Middling last reported	11.82
Tone of the Market, *Steady*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	19.85 Spot.
	19.38 Dec.
	19.42 Jan.
	19.61 Mar.
	19.72 May.
	19.55 July.
Tone of the market—	*Weak*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	316
Fine Oomra, D/J.....	353
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	384
Tone of the market—	*Weak*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, O./N. exwharf	35.60
Shanghai, O./N.....	33.50
M. Ginned, Spot.....	34.00
Shensi, No. 1 O./N./Dec.	35.50
Ningpo, Spot, Exwharf.	31.00
Tone of the market—	*Weak*

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Main Line—Shanghai-North to Nanking.

UPWARD

STATIONS		Local	Fast	3rd & 4th Local	Express	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Local	Night Express
Shanghai North	dep.		7.00	7.20	8.50	9.05	12.15	12.40	14.20	16.10	18.10	21.30
Nansiang	,,		7.28	7.50	—	9.39	12.44	13.08	14.59	16.41	18.42	22.04
Anting	,,		7.49	8.19	—	10.10		13.30	15.30	17.03	19.07	—
Kunshan	,,		8.17	8:48	10.11	10.51		14.04	16.08		19.44	—
Soochow	,,		9.11	9.53	10.54	12.04		14.57	17.14		20.36	24.00
Wusih	,,	6.35	10.13	11.05	11.50	13.30		15.50	18.28		21.35	1.14
Changchow	,,	7.51	11.14	12.07	12.47	14.48		16.55	19.32			2.30
Tanyang	,,	8.58	12.16		13.40	15.58		18.00				3.35
Chinkiang	,,	10.05	13.10		14.23	17.09		19.00				4.40
Nanking	arr.	12.05	14.45		15.40	19.19		20.30				6.25

Main Line—Nanking to Shanghai-North.

DOWNWARD

STATIONS		Local	Local	Local	Fast	Express	Local	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Night Express
Nanking	dep.				7.05	9.10			9.25	12.30	16.35	21.30
Chinkiang	,,				8.46	10.46			11.40	14.30	18.54	23.43
Tanyang	,,				9.28	11.25			12.45	15.28	19.50	0.32
Changchow	,,		6.45		10.36	12.39		13.05	14.08	16.44	21.11	2.10
Wusih	,,	5.30	7.55		11.45	13.32		14.20	15.45	17.47	22.15	3.21
Soochow	,,	6.26	9.09		12.45	14.26		15.45	17.10	18.51		4.35
Kunshan	,,	7.19	10.13		13.32	15.03		17.10	18.24	19.42		—
Anting	,,	7.51	10.47		14.04	—	17.15	17.45	19.09	—		—
Nansiang	,,	8.15	11.12	13.15	14.24	—	17.37	18.09	19.40	20.31		6.06
Shanghai North	arr.	8.40	11.37	13.44	14.50	16.00	18.03	18.42	20.10	20.55		6.30

From the 25th May, 1927.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou DOWN — **Main Line** — Zahkou to Shanghai North UP

STATIONS		Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Exp. R	Local
			*	*	*	*	*	
Shanghai N.	d.		8.05	9.15	13.30	15.35	18.30	
Jessfield	d.		8.21	9.32	13.46	15.51	18.46	
Siccawei	d.		8.27	9.40	13.53	15.58	18.53	
Lunghwa J.	d.		8.40	10.02	14.07	16.14	19.05	
Shanghai S.	d.		8.15	9.30	13 40	15.45	18.40	19.35
Lunghwa J.	a.		8.34	9.49	13.59	16.06	18.59	19.54
Sungkiang	d.		9.20	11.00	14.53	17.08	19.45	
Kashai	d.		10.09	12.07	15.48	18.10	20.38	
Kashing	d.	7.40	10.40	12.49	16.23	18.35	21.10	
Yehzah	d.	8.25	11.14	13.40	17.03	(a)	21.44	
Changan	d.	9.18	11.49	14.32	17.44		22.19	
Hangchow	d.	10.34	12.45	16.00	18.55		23.15	
Zahkou	a.	10.50	13.00	16.25	19.10		23.30	

STATIONS		Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Exp R	Local
		*	*	*	*			
Zahkou	d.		7.15	9.05	13.35	15.25	17.45	
Hangchow	d.		7.40	9.40	14.00	15.51	18.10	
Changan	d.		8.32	11.05	15.06	17.03	19.02	
Yehzah	d.		9.03	12.03	15.43	17.46	19.33	
Kashing	d.	7.35	9.44	12.57	16.32	18.25	20.15	
Kashai	d.	8.06	10.08	13.35	16.59	(a)	20.41	
Sungkiang	d.	9.15	11.01	14.48	17.58		21.36	
Lunghwa J.	d.	10.11	11.41	15.53	18.47		22.16	8.41
Shanghai S.	a.	10.30	12.00	16.12	19.07		22.35	9.00
Lunghwa J.	d.	10.10	11.42	15.48	18.45		22.17	
Siccawei	d.	10.19	11.49	15.57	18.54		22.24	
Jessfield	d.	10.26	11.56	16.05	19.01		22.31	
Shanghai N.	a.	10.40	12.10	16.20	19.15		22.45	

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao	d.	7.05	9.30	11.45	13.50	17.30	21.50	Zahkou	d.	8.15	10.35		15.10	18.35	22.55
Kenshangmun	d.	7.21	9.48	12.01	14.10	17.46	22.06	Hangchow	d.	8.34	10.54	12.38	15.29	18.58	23.18
Hangchow	d.	7.38	10.00	12.12	14.23	18.03	22.18	Kenshangmun	d.	8.46	11.06	12.51	15.46	19.11	23.31
Zahkou	a.	7.55	10.20	(a)	14.40	18.20	22.35	Konzenchiao	a.	9.00	11.20	13.05	16.00	19.25	23.45

Note:—The four East Local Trains suspened running until further notice.
Trains marked with* are in connection with S.N.L. Trains at Shanghai North.
R—Restavrant.

MEI LAN FONG & GOLDEN DRAGON
THE TWO GREAT PILLARS OF OUR PRODUCTS.
THEY ARE GOOD SMOKES FOR A CONNOISSEUR AND PLEASANT GIFTS FOR HIS FRIENDS
梅蘭芳

白金龍

此烟品質超群.
吸之可增精
神上無限愉
快持贈親
友.亦絕
妙之
禮物
也.
中國南洋兄弟
煙草公司出品

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

KWAN HSIEN BRIDGE, SZECHUAN, CHINA

The Friendly Hand of Steel

Throughout the world, from Iceland to India, the products of steel are liberating people from isolation and hardship.

Through the activities of the United States Steel Products Company, men who have been separated by impassable mountains, broad rivers, and trackless wastes have been able to get together—to know one another—to give and take in the broad channels of industry.

No longer does the blueclad coolie in China depend on swaying bridges of bamboo and hemp, stayed by the strength of two sturdy willows, to carry him over the river to the only outside world he knows. He uses a steel bridge—a link in the chain winding round the world, welded by the friendly hand of steel.

Lacelike steel bridges of monster strength span the rivers of the old Dragon Kingdom today and the swaying bridges of Cathay have vanished in the white breath of steel locomotives.

Sole Distributors for

CARNEGIE STEEL CO.

ILLINOIS STEEL CO.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.

AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE CO.

THE LORAIN STEEL CO.

AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.

NATIONAL TUBE CO.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD CO.

MINNESOTA STEEL CO.

CANADIAN STEEL CORPORATION

United States Steel Products Co.

30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: Union Building—1 Canton Road

TOKYO OFFICE: Yusen Building, Maorunuchi

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XLII SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1927 NUMBER 12

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
LIZEN SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, KAN LEE (Nanking)
HIN WONG, (Canton) BRUNO SCHWARTZ (Hankow)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) WM. STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin)
H. P. SHASTRI SAMUEL H. CHANG (S'hai)
LAWRENCE IMPEY (Peking)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
Chinese Reform And The "Time Element" 285
Hankow's hanged Status Doesn't Affect British Trade... 286
Doing Business 'At Your Own Risk!" 286
U. S. Senators Shanghai Liars And Some Others..... 287
Some Disputed Points In The Soviet Raid Case!..... 289
Special Articles
The Advantages Of Consolidating The Three Shanghais... .... By B. Y. Lee 292
Intellectual Leaders Of The Chinese Revolution .... By Robert Merrill Bartlett 294
Wolfram In The Far East..... By Boris P. Torgasheff 298
Heavy Immigration Into Manchuria ..... By J. A. J. 299
Chinese Labor Migration To Manchuria,..... ..... By C. Walter Young, M. A. 300
Hankow Falls To Nanking Forces—Tang Shen-tse Flees ..... By J. B. P. 310
Men and Events 312
From the Chinese Press..... 312
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 315
What the Ships Carry between America and China v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Telephone: Caledonia 5300: Cable Ad: Scholzem, N. Y.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
William C. Lyon, L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle

Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed throught the above offices.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

CHINESE REFORM AND THE "TIME ELEMENT"

IN THE ISSUE of *The Review* for November 12 there appeared an article by Mr. J. D. Monro on the subject, "Anti-Foreignism and the China Political System," which was based on a very important book which has just been issued by the Yale University Press on the subject of the "Origin and Development of the Boxer Movement." The book was written by Dr. George Nye Steiger and we call attention to it again because of its bearing upon the present crisis in China, due to the fact that much of the trouble which foreign nations are experiencing in their dealings with China today are due to mistakes which they made at the time of the Boxer Rebellion. Therefore, those who would work for a solution of present troubles, should read this book and profit by the mistakes which were made a third of a century ago. However, that isn't the point which we started out to discuss in this paragraph, which has to do with the "time element" in connection with the settlement of the so-called Chinese problem. In the last chapter of Dr. Steiger's book, under the heading of "Conclusions," he states that the "final protocol of the Boxer settlement marked an epoch in the four centuries of direct contact between China and the nations of Western Europe. Four centuries of progress had produced many changes in the West; new nations and new empires had arisen to dominate the lands made accessible to Europe by the voyages of Columbus and Vasco da Gama. By one of the ironies of fate it was the Spanish minister who, as doyen of the diplomatic body at Peking, announced to the Chinese plenipotentiaries that the powers were now willing to see the memory of recent events shrouded in the mists of time. Yet Spain had ceased to be reckoned as a 'power' and had, in the last three years, seen the few remaining fragments of her once great colonial empire fall from her weakening grasp; Portugal, under whose flag Vasco da Gama had opened the highway to the East, was not even represented at the Peking negotiations." In commenting on this Dr. Steiger declared that four centuries is much longer in the life of the restless West than in that of the contemplative East. This element of time is further emphasized in connection with China's present stormy relations with the West, and goes a long way toward explaining the impatience of certain Westen nations at China's slowness in effecting the so-called "reforms" which foreigners consider to be so necessary. When China first came into contact with the West, Spain was the most powerful empire on the face of the globe; last week, the Peking Government, by a stroke of the pen, officially abrogated the old Sino-Spanish commercial treaty. Comment is unnecessary to point a moral to this incident. Likewise, comment

is unnecessary in reference to the actions of certain other once powerful nations in respect to their dealings with China. Instinctively their nationals realize that the time element is on China's side and that certain European nations, oppressed by war debts and deep-seated social and economic conflicts at home, cannot wait for China to reorganize as they would like to see the job done. We do not wish to suggest that China is not changing: China is changing, but the process is slow—entirely too slow for certain European nations which cannot afford to wait. But they must wait nevertheless, even though the delay spells disaster for interests which they have built up in this part of the world at the height of their superiority which is now passing.

HANKOW'S CHANGED STATUS DOESN'T AFFECT BRITISH TRADE

THE MOST interesting phase of Mr. H. J. Brett, the British Commercial Attache's report dealing with British trade and shipping on the Yangtsze, was his reference to the status of the former British Concession at Hankow and his frank declaration that the changed status of the Concession, "only contributed in a minor degree to the loss of British trade at that port." Mr. Brett stated that a strong case could be made for denouncing or substantially amending the Chen-O'Malley Agreement for the retrocession of the Concession, "but one cannot overlook the fact that a large proportion of the leading British firms at Hankow have their factories and other premises outside the area in question, and that even in some cases where such firms have their offices within the former British concession, their godowns are situated beyond its boundaries. Under such circumstances the change in the status of the Concession can obviously have no very direct bearing on the loss of trade which such firms have experienced." Mr. Brett's report regarding the status of British trade along the Yangtsze was very comprehensive and included the towns of Chinkiang, Nanking, Wuhu and Kiukiang, Changsha, Ichang, Wanhsien, Chungking and Hankow and in every case the report was discouraging. He also said that it was a very difficult matter to suggest "any reasonable and practical solution because British, and indeed all foreign trade, is suffering from certain obvious general conditions arising from the present political situation in this area and that little hope can be felt of any substantial improvement until there is some indication of a moderately stable and efficient administration emerging from the present chaos." British interests on the Yangtsze, according to Mr. Brett, may be roughly divided into the following three classes:

(a) Judged by the total volume of losses there can be little doubt that the distributing companies have been the heaviest sufferers from the prevailing situation. In addition to the enormous losses resulting from the seizure or destruction of stocks they have had to contend with the wholesale repudiation of liabilities by their native agents. Their whole sales system in the interior has for the time being been completely disorganised, and even such limited business as is still possible on a cash basis at the open ports is restricted by crushing taxation, currency difficulties, and innumerable other obstacles.

(b) The shipping companies have naturally encountered serious difficulties from the cessation during many months of their services West of Hankow, and the civil war raging on the lower Yangtsze, which has entailed the constant subjection of their vessels to shell and rifle fire, to military interference at the ports and to many other hindrances. But for the splendid work of His Majesty's Navy in patrolling the river, stationing guardships at the ports, furnishing convoys where necessary, and on occasion showing that unprovoked attacks on British ships might have unpleasant consequences to the agressor, it seems doubtful whether at certain times communication between Hankow and Shanghai could have been maintained at all. On the other hand it must be recognised that the disappearance of the Chinese flag from the river and various other contributory causes have tended to create a strong demand for such tonnage as was still available, and that at least for the past few months British vessels on the lower Yangtsze have had no difficulty in securing satisfactory cargoes. Simultaneously, moreover with the visit of the commercial mission to Changsha and Ichang, and the decision of the naval authorities to station gunboats at those ports, the shipping companies have resumed their Hankow-Changsha and Hankow-Ichang services. The question of the return of British shipping to the upper river is, as already indicated, beset with more difficulties, but even here it is hoped that with naval cooperation it may at least be possible to regain a footing in a valuable market. At all events it seems safe to say that the shipping companies have suffered considerably less than either the distributing companies or the merchants from the present chaotic situation on the river.

(c) British firms doing a general import and/or export business on the Yangtsze have confined their attention almost entirely to Hankow, very few being directly represented at any of the smaller ports. All the more important firms of this type at Hankow, perhaps with one exception, are branches of Shanghai houses, and in examining the effects of the present stagnation of trade it is really the principals rather than their Hankow branches that have chiefly to be taken into consideration. Not merely have these houses been called upon to meet the heavy overhead expenses of their Hankow offices with little or no possibility of any return, but the business of the Shanghai offices themselves has of course been severely affected by the almost complete closure of the valuable Yangtsze markets both as regards imports of machinery and other goods supplied, which under present circumstances there is small prospect of recovering. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the serious effect which such a situation must have on the financial position of all British firms interested in trade on the Yangtsze, and the only question that arises is how long will it be possible for these firms to stand the strain.

DOING BUSINESS "AT YOUR OWN RISK!"

THE UNITED STATES Government has no diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, but permits American business men to do business with citizens of the U S S R "at their own risk," meaning by this that in case American business men get into difficulties with their Russian customers, they cannot fall back on the diplomatic offices of the United States to help them out. It is under these conditions that Americans have been doing business with Russians for several years and in view of the fact that the amount of the business done keeps on increasing and is now said to exceed the amount which prevailed before 1914, it leads one to question the importance of diplomatic recognition as an aid to business. It is a fact that there isn't a single American diplomatic official or consul of any sort in all Russia and likewise there isn't a single Russian diplomatic official of any rank in the United States. Also there are no Commercial Attaches or Trade Commissioners of America in Russia, or of Russia in America. But despite this the volume of trade between the two countries is considerable and is increasing. How is this strange situation to be explained? The explanation is simple: it is due to the fact that the Russian and American business men, left to their own devices, have worked out a method of doing business which is generally satisfactory to both sides. That's all there is to it! When the Russians want to purchase American products they take their money over to New York or Chicago and buy what they need and the Americans do the same thing when they want to buy anything in Russia. The absence of diplomatic relations has proved somewhat of a handicap from the standpoint of American loans and credits in Russia, but even this matter is being adjusted through the New York banks, acting in-

dependently of governmental assistance, or interference.

ALL OF WHICH provides grounds for speculation as to the actual value, from a business standpoint, of the vast and expensive diplomatic machinery which nations have built up for the purpose of dealing with each other. In consideration of these elements one can't help but feel that the creation of vast and expensive diplomatic machinery for the purpose of conducting foreign relations, has served to complicate rather than simplify the relations between nations. The American Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Houghton, in a recent address at Harvard declared that trouble between nations is largely due to the activities of so-called diplomatic experts who get affairs of their nation involved in complex situations which force their peoples to support them, whereas if the peoples concerned had their way about it, there would be little or no trouble. Mr. Houghton declared that democratic nations have permitted their peoples to participate in all phases of government with the exception of foreign relations. In the sphere of foreign relations small groups of so-called experts, who usually are in a position where they cannot be influenced by popular opinion, are permitted a free hand in the formation of foreign policies and in diplomatic dealings with other nations. Although diplomacy has been considerably modernized since the World War, there still persists the impression of chess players intent on their complicated game of diplomacy, planning each move with long foresight of all the combinations that could possibly be organized by the opponent. According to Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, who wrote a book on "Secret Diplomacy" in 1922, "in the popular imagination, the great diplomat is conceived as spinning a complicated web of actions and relationships in which every detail is subordinate and subservient to a general dominant purpose."

THIS IMPRESSION is, of course, largely erroneous for diplomats ususally do nothing more than handle specific problems as they arise, except in cases where imperialistic governments use their diplomats for ulterior purposes of aggression. Another fallacy regarding diplomatic relations between nations is that which creates the impression that professional diplomats alone possess information pertaining to the solution of problems arising between nations. This is the worst fallacy of all, because many of America's best diplomats have been men selected from civilian life. The so-called Dawes Plan for solving the German reparations deadlock was worked out by American business men and bankers after all of the professional diplomats on both sides of the Atlantic had failed abjectly in finding a solution. These thoughts have an interest in connection with the present situation prevailing in China, another field where the professional diplomat has failed to find a solution. As a matter of fact much of the trouble which business men have experienced in recent years in China has been due to the fact that dependence has been placed upon the professional diplomat, hoping that in some mysterious manner he could re-create conditions favorable for the conduct of trade. This, of course, was impossible so as a result foreign business men are beginning now to do what they should have done at the beginning—try to work out their own salvation through reorganization of business methods, or by direct contact with the Chinese immediately concerned with the particular problem involved. An important foreign official recently sent here from abroad, has been advising just this policy. "We can't help you," he declared, "you must work out your own problem by conferences with the Chinese who are interested in the purchase of your goods, and with the Chinese officials who are in control of the territories where you operate." The trouble with many business men operating in foreign trade is that they have placed entirely too much dependence upon officials who themselves are not technically trained in business methods and procedure. They have grown to think that officials had it in their power to make business prosperous when conditions were adverse, and when the officials failed, the business men have fallen back on the excuse that the Powers were responsible on account of poor policies or lack of policies. In the final analysis, the business men have got to work out their own salvation, and this applies particularly in China today. Conditions in China are changing and there is no earthly power that can stop these changes. Business must adapt itself to these changing conditions, or pass out of the field entirely. The professional diplomats can't affect the situation one way or the other and often they make the situation more complicated by holding out false hopes. The business men who are wise, will forget about the diplomats and go ahead and make their own adjustments—and after the adjustments are made to the satisfaction of buyer and seller—the professional diplomats will then come along and make new treaties based upon what the business men have already found to be satisfactory.

U. S. SENATORS, SHANGHAI LIARS AND SOME OTHERS

SINCE SENATOR Hiram Bingham is now in Washington, D. C. which is about 10,000 miles away from Shanghai, the editor of the *North-China Daily News*, the official British organ in Shanghai, is probably perfectly safe in calling the Senator a liar. We doubt however whether it is good policy on the part of Shanghai's reactionary interests and their official organ to be using such loose language in reference to American senators, because of the fact that the American Government now has under consideration a plan for revising the status of the so-called International Settlement. The trouble seems to have been caused by a speech which Senator Bingham delivered in Honolulu on his way home after a trip of inspection of China last summer. The Senator's address was reported in the *New York Evening Post* and was reproduced by the *Literary Digest* on October 15. The passages which caused near-apoplexy in the editorial sanctum of the *North-China Daily News* had to do with Senator Bingham's reference to an alleged instance of discourtesy toward a Chinese on the part of an official of the local National City Bank (formerly International Banking Corporation) and his repetition of the old story about the sign reading "No Chinese or Dogs Admitted" which is supposed to have existed in some form or other at the entrance to the Municipal park on the Bund. Senator Bingham cited these as examples of "Nordic Snobbery," and also called attention to the exclusion of Chinese and Filipinos from the white men's clubs in the Orient, making the statement that he had refused to enter the Army and Navy Club in Manila because the Club barred Filipinos from admission. Since Senator Bingham's address appeared in last week's issue of *The Review*, it is unnecessary to reprint the pertinent sentences here, but on November 10, the local office of the National City Bank issued a statement reading as follows:

"We are in receipt of a telegram from our Head Office the gist of which is that Senator Bingham in the course of conversation last week with officials of the National City Bank in New York, stated that he did not say the things attributed to him in the Honolulu speech, and the Press quotations and comments on the same were erroneous, and further that he was assisting in putting before the Press an explanation of what he actually said."

However, the editor of the official British organ here was not satisfied with the American Senator's explanation, so it caused a cablegram to be sent to someone in Honolulu and published the following reply on Saturday, Nov. 12.

"We have been privileged to see an interesting telegram received in response to a cabled inquiry by a responsible American resident of Shanghai, regarding the correctness of the statements attributed to Senator Bingham while at Honolulu. The telegram which is from an unimpeachable authority in Honolulu, says the Senator did make the statements regarding Shanghai as quoted in the *Literary Digest*."

In order to tell the whole story, the editor of the *N. C. D. N.* on November 9 published a long letter signed by one "H. K. Peters" which called attention to Senator Bingham's interview in the *Literary Digest* on the question of "Nordic Snobbery," and in addition published a two column editorial attack on the Senator. The editorial is too long for reproduction, but here are few sentences copied from the text:

"It is not pleasant to stigmatize Senator Bingham's repetition of this lie (about the sign-board on the public park) as being wilful, but it must be done. The story has been branded as an untruth years ago on authority which cannot be gainsaid—the authority which puts up notice boards in the parks. To a certain extent this denial has been corroborated by the acting representative of the United States in Shanghai with whom commenced the correspondence addressed to the Municipal Council. And yet Senator Bingham saw it with his own eyes! There is only one description of a man who describes as an eyewitness what does not and never did exist, and that is wrapped up in a forcible word of four letters."

NOW, WHILE on this subject of "Liars" the editor of the official British organ here is correct when he declares that no such sign reading, "No Chinese or Dogs Admitted to the Parks," ever existed at the entrance to the Bund Garden, but he is not *entirely* correct for there was a sign for several years at the entrance to the park which contained regulations pertaining to the use of the space by local citizenry which, while not containing the exact words quoted by Senator Bingham did, nevertheless, give that impression. One sentence on the sign stated that "No Chinese are Admitted," and then further along was a sentence referring to the fact that "No Dogs are Admitted." What happened was that some clever Chinese came along, read the sign, and sensing its propaganda value, immeditely set out to exploit it in his own way, and using his own interpretation. This was all there was to it, but the thing has spread all over the world and has been used by thousands of Chinese students and propagandists as indicating the attitude of the ruling authority here toward the Chinese. Sometime ago an American official made inquiry of the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the correctness of the story pertaining to the sign and the Council naturally denied that such a sign ever existed. But as stated before, the Council was only technically right in its reply, just as the editor of the official British organ here was only technically correct in his reply. The facts are that such a sign did exist, but not in the form which Senator Bingham quoted. To refer to Senator Bingham's remarks in Honolulu, of course he was wrong if he stated that he had seen the sign and likewise he probably was wrong if he said that he had observed the incident in the National City Bank when a clerk was alleged to have insulted a prominent Chinese. Without knowing what actually happened, we imagine that Senator Bingham, in his Honolulu speech, stated that *someone had told him about these things*. The reporter who covered the speech for the *New York Evening Post* may not have heard the Senator's words correctly and put it down that the Senator had "seen" the things himself. However, we do not wish to put all the blame on the reporter for politicians have a way of denying statements after they appear in bold type, even the great Teddy Roosevelt not being above that offense.

THESE THINGS, of course, are trivial and would not be worth repeating except that they show to what depths reactionary foreign interests here will go to discredit anybody who has the courage to call attention to abuses which exist here in the relations of foreigners and Chinese. Senator Bingham first stirred up the animals in Shanghai when he declared that armed intervention on the part of the Powers was impossible. Shanghai didn't like that and Shanghai hasn't cared much for Senator Bingham since that time. Furthermore, Shanghai has not approved of other things which Senator Bingham has recommended to President Coolidge on the matter of Amercian policy toward China, particularly his opinion that the United States Government should recognize "regional governments" in China until such time as the Chinese are able to unify their country and form a central government. Likewise, certain interests in Shanghai have not approved Senator Bingham's statements on the subject of treaty revision, which he outlined in a recent letter to the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai to the following effect,

"I do believe that the United States should *commence* to discuss with the *de facto* governments the drawing up of new treaties, particularly pertaining to the tariff. I do *not* believe that extraterritoriality can be given up at present, but I should like to see treaties prepared looking toward its eventual abrogation, but making that abrogation dependent on greatly improved conditions in regard to Chinese courts and Chinese justice. I do not believe that the time has come or is likely to arrive in the near future when the concessions can wisely be given up or our gunboats and Marines be withdrawn."

On the larger subject of American policy toward China, we quote the following from Senator Bingham which appeared in the October *Bulletin* of the China Society of America,

"Are we to sit idly by and wait for the 'unification' of China before we intervene. Or are we to prove the traditional friend that so many Chinese once thought we were? Why should we not actively intervene, not with arms, but with trained Chinese-speaking Americans ready to act as friends and counsellors as soon as they can secure the friendship and respect of the leaders of the warring factions, or some of them!

"The time has come for a new type of missionary work in China. The Russians realized it five years ago, took advantage of it, and will continue to do so. At present they are somewhat discredited because they did too much pulling down and too little constructive work. They seem to have lost their grip. But they are not going to stop. And they will come back. They have too much at stake.

"We are inclined to take it for granted that the Chinese know about America and know that we have no designs on their territory or the right to govern themselves. We are mistaken. The Russians have taught them otherwise. It is time for us to prove our friendship by helping the Chinese to know the truth. Facts are not popular in Asia. The truth is not sought for its own sake. Due to the dense ignorance of the masses, demagogues are able to accomplish extraordinary results. The methods of the Russian propagandists have been successful in starting a prairie fire of anti-foreignism. It is no ordinary conflagration. It can only be stopped by a back fire. Friends

of Christian missions could do China a great service by sending men and women, skilled in the art of advertising, to teach the masses what America stands for and what American hospitals and schools have actually done for China. Only a very few Chinese really know, and it is not wise for them to spread their knowledge. They would be accused of being the 'running dogs' of the foreigners, led along by a string so that they merely run behind. Then, according to the laws of the Nationalist government at Hankow, their property could all be confiscated.

"It should be our endeavor, as a friendly government, to persuade the rulers of north China to make peace, or at least to declare an armistice with the rulers of south and central China. Canton cannot conquer Peking. And Canton will not submit to being ruled by Peking. Furthermore the more than 50,000,000 people who live west of the Yangtse gorges haven't the slightest intention of being ruled by either Canton or Peking. No one knows how many independent chieftains rule there now. Not much can be done there but the eastern half of China is accessible. And many of those who know it best believe that the happiest future for China lies along the lines of provincial autonomy.

"Manchuria was happy and prosperous until her able ruler, Chang Tso-lin, got involved in his great southward expedition. Shansi is prospering and progressing under the able rule of her 'model governor,' Yen Shi-shan. Although he is one of those dreadful 'militarists' and 'war lords' despised by Nationalist sympathizers, his province is actually doing more in the important fields of popular education, road building, reforestation and the maintenance of law and order than any province under Nationalist rule.

"If America could be the leader in a movement to encourage the establishment of a loose federation of virtually independent 'model provinces', bound together like the British commonwealth of nations, by ties of race and language, it would be a great achievevement. If such a solution is not possible, then let us acknowledge as many of the de facto governments as our Asiatic experts believe is wise, prepare to make separate treaties with each, and use our best efforts to get each to make peace with its neighbors."

Some Disputed Points In The Soviet Raid Case!

REGARDLESS of how one may feel on the question of the Soviet in China, there is no questioning the fact that the attempted raid on the Consulate-General of the U S S R on Monday evening, Nov. 7, has caused serious thought in high places in Shanghai. The fact that a mob can form on a principal street of the city in front of one of the principal hotels filled with guests, and for nearly an hour attempt to wreak its vengeance on a consulate, breaking windows, firing shots, and disturbing the public peace generally, before the Municipal Police arrive in sufficient force to put an end to the disorder, has naturally caused serious questioning in the minds of the responsible residents and property owners of this so-called International Settlement. We have no intention of interfering one way or the other in the official investigation of this incident, which we understand is shortly to be made, but in view of the fact that statements have been made in the local press which tend to present a confused view, it is of interest to the public to be made aware of certain disputed points which will have to be explained.

In the first place, it is reported that officials of the Shanghai Municipal Police have stated that they offered to send police reinforcements to the Soviet Consulate-General on the morning of Nov. 7 but that the officials of the Consulate refused to accept the assistance. In reference to this point, one of the responsible officials of the Soviet Consulate-General has declared:

"The statement that the Shanghai Municipal Police offered protection on Monday morning is utterly baseless and an utterly false version of what actually happened and is being put out apparently for the purpose of providing a belated justification for the failure of the police to take action. The actual circumstance was as follows: Between 11 and 12 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 7 while our official reception to the Consular Body and foreign and Chinese friends was in progress, a Russian called claiming he was a police officer and made inquiry whether a police report that a bomb had been thrown into the Soviet Consulate was correct. I informed him that everything was quiet in the Consulate and that measures had been taken to prevent possible intrusion of suspected persons. I told him, however, that outside the building much hooliganism was taking place in the presence of the police on the part of White Russians, hence we considered the possibility that excesses might develop. The Russian police representative assured me that there would be no excesses, but since the demonstration outside the building was continuing where the Soviet flag had just been torn down and trampled, that as a police official he could not fail to see that there was a continuance of hooliganism which was meeting with no redress on the part of the police."

This is the explanation which is offered by the officials of the Consulate in respect to the allegation of the Police that assistance was offered by the Police, but was rejected by the Consulate. The Police version of this incident is that the Russian police officer who went to the Consulate, returned and reported to headquarters that he had been treated in a "curt" manner and the offer of police assistance refused.

Still another element in connection with this matter of the police offer of assistance: it is reported that one of the Shanghai police stations telephoned the Soviet Consulate at about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Nov. 7 and informed them that a drunken Russian had been arrested for throwing an empty vodka bottle through one of the windows of the Consulate and asking for someone to appear in court the next morning and prefer charges. In reference to this instance, the officials of the Consulate state that they took advantage of the occasion to again inform the police over the telephone that hooliganism was continuing in the street in front of the Consulate, that windows were being broken, and that the police were neither interfering nor making arrests of the culprits.

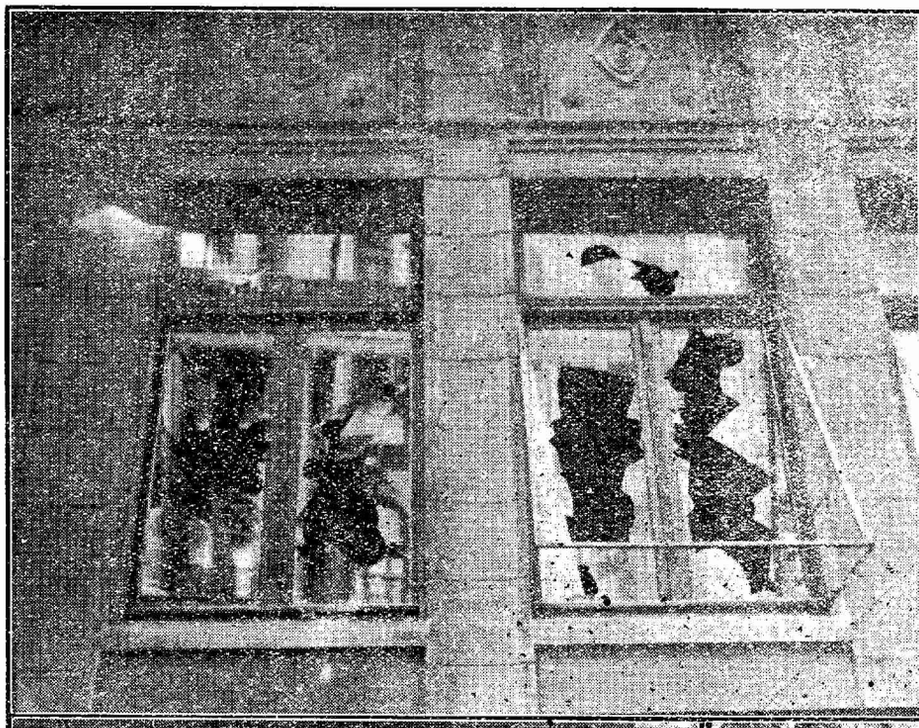
These, it seems, are the disputed points to be cleared up in reference to the accuracy of the police report that assistance was offered and was refused by the Consular officials. There is no disputing the fact that hooliganism was taking place in the street before the consulate beginning at about 10 o'clock in the morning and continuing practically without cessation through the afternoon and evening until about 7 o'clock when the situation became worse and the attempt was made to rush the building. These things were seen by large numbers of local residents of Shanghai including officials of the American, Japanese and German consulates which are located on the same street and adjacent to the Soviet Consulate.

Then we pass on to the actions of the police when the attempt to raid the building was made at about 7:30 o'clock. A correspondent who signed his letter with the initials "P. K." in the *North-China Daily News* on Monday, Nov. 14 raises the following point:

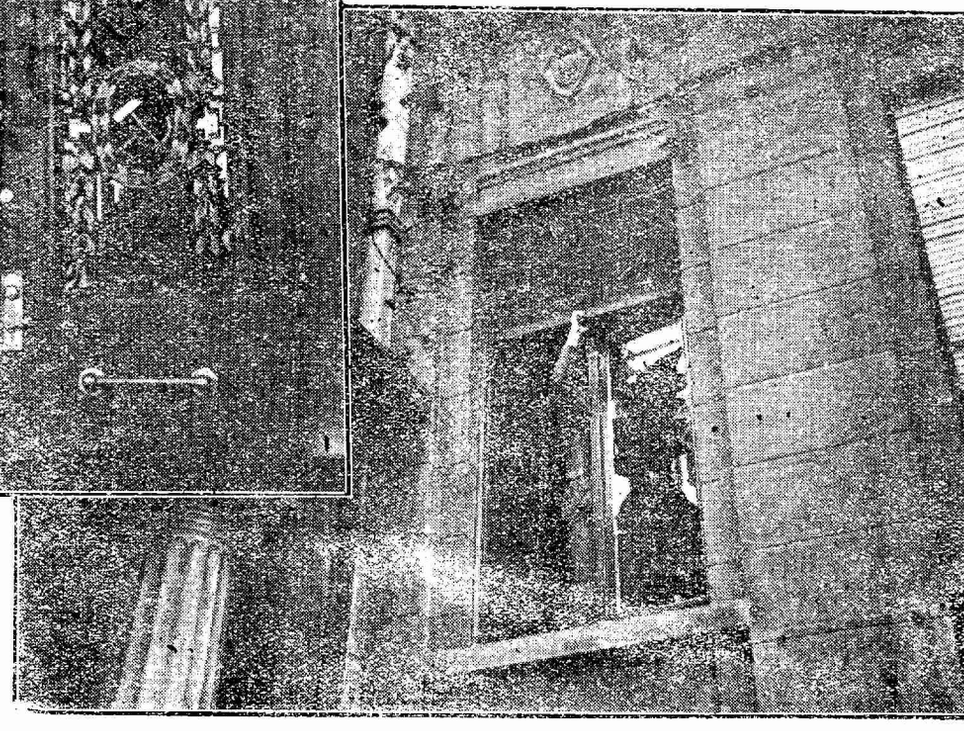
"Can it be said that an emergency squad, which even though it takes no more than the 'record time' of only 11 minutes to reach the scene of action, constitutes an effective insurance against untoward and unexpected (?) occurrences?"

In view of the fact that the Police must have been aware of the contemplated raid on the building and of the threatening crowds in front of the building, why did the riot squad not arrive until after 8 o'clock? The fact that the rict squad was beirg held

What the Mob Did to the Soviet Consulate!



What the Mob of White Russians Did to the Soviet Consulate on the Evening of November 7, the Occasion Being the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the U S S R. *Upper left*—Smashed Windows on the First Floor. *Above*—The Decorations on the Building to Which the Police Objected. *Below*—One of the Windows on the Ground Floor, adjoining the Front Door Which Was Smashed.



Above, the Front Door of the Soviet Consulate, the Glass Transom of Which Was Smashed and Windows of Which Were Broken Before the Crowd Attempted to Break Open the Door and Enter the Building.

Photos by Merle LaVoy (Pathe)

in readiness at the Gordon Road Police Station, is evidence that trouble was expected. There were from six to a dozen policemen in the vicinity of the building all evening and the crowd become threatening at 7 o'clock. Why didn't the riot squad arrive earlier? Or to put it another way, why was the mob of White Russians given a lee-way of nearly an hour before the riot squad arrived? Also why didn't the police, who were on the job in front of the Consulate offer any resistance to the mob? It is a matter of actual fact that the first actual police interference with the mob came from Sikhs and Chinese police from adjacent streets who ran to the scene after someone had blown a police whistle. And in this connection, it is also a fact that the police whistle was not blown until after the mob had forced the front door of the Consulate and the Soviet officials had been forced to fire in self-defense.

These are the chief points of issue pertaining to police activities on the day of the attempted raid. There are still others, one of which pertains to the posters attacking the Soviet which were permitted to remain up on the Garden Bridge for two days, Nov. 7 and Nov. 8. These posters were printed in the English, Russian and Chinese languages, in the form of the posters used by the Shanghai Municipal Council. They were plainly visible and attracted crowds which frequently blocked the sidewalk, but no attempt was made by the police to remove them, even though a squad of White Russian paid volunteers was stationed on the bridge within a few feet of the posters. Also, why didn't the police remove the anti-Soviet effigy which was permitted to remain anchored in Soochow Creek adjacent to the Garden Bridge all day of Nov. 7? Had these posters and effigies been put up by the Chinese attacking the British, they wouldn't have been permitted to remain up an hour and there would have been wholesole arrests. But the police did not interfere in this instance.

Then, finally, there is another matter: The stone-throwing and hooliganism in front of the Consulate assumed a threatening aspect at shortly after 7 o'clock. The actual attempt to raid the Consulate was at about 7: 30. Almost simultaneously with this attempt to force the door of the Consulate there drew up in front of the Astor House some four or five motor-cars each decorated with czarist colors. When these cars appeared, there was a cheer on the part of the White Russians forming the mob, for there emerged from these cars a number of men, several of whom were wearing the old czarist uniforms, and all of whom, according to report, were armed. In order to reach the vicinity of the Soviet Consulate, these cars loaded with White Russians crossed the Garden Bridge upon which was stationed a squad of White Russian paid volunteers placed there by the Shanghai Municipal Council for the purpose of watching for kidnappers and armed bandits. For many days practically every motorcar containing Chinese passengers which has crossed the Garden Bridge has been stopped and searched by these Russian volunteers. Why didn't they adopt similar tactics in the case of the White Russian bandits?

This disposes of most of the disputed points in respect to the activities of the police with the exception of a minor matter pertaining to the decorations on the Soviet Consulate. Reports appearing in the local British press, apparently inspired by the police, have declared that the decorations appearing on the Soviet Consulate in the form of electric lights and bunting was of a "most brazen character" and calculated to inspire the Russian Whites to violence. This of course, is pure piffle, because similar decorations have appeared every year for several years and do not differ materially from decorations which are put up on the American Consulate on July 4, the British Consulate on Empire Day, the Japanese Consulate on patriotic occasions and so on. When one of the Municipal police officials entered the Soviet Consulate on Monday evening, following the raid, he demanded that the electric illumination be turned off immediately, threatening that if it was not turned off that the police reinforcements would be withdrawn. When the Soviet authorities complied with the policeman's request and turned off the lights, there was a great cheer from the mob of Whites in the street outside.

In conclusion, there is no questioning the fact that this attempted raid on the Soviet Consulate has been public knowledge for many weeks. Anyone who has frequented the bar of the principal foreign club in Shanghai or the editorial sanctum of the leading and official newspaper, realizes the truth of this statement. The Shanghai newspapers have printed articles and editorials within recent weeks which have either openly recommended the raiding of the Consulate or have implied it by innuendo. Therefore the Shanghai Municipal Police cannot side-step knowledge of the fact that the raid was in contemplation on the basis of ignorance. The Shanghai Municipal Council employs a considerable number of White Russians on its police force supposedly for this purpose of detecting criminality among the Russian residents of the Settlement. These White Russians undoubtedly knew that such a raid was in contemplation and if they did not inform the Shanghai Municipal authorities of it in advance, then they are guilty of most serious dereliction of duty and should be punished and dropped from the force. The wholesale employment of White Russians on the Shanghai police force has been commented on previously in these columns of *The Review* when the suggestion was made that this was likely to lead to trouble owing to the fact that these Russians were all counter-revolutionists and were using their positions on the Shanghai police force for purposes inimical to the peace and well-being of this Community. Furthermore, the practice of the Shanghai Municipal authorities in always using White Russian police and paid volunteers in its dealings with the Soviet Consulate is also open to the strongest possible criticism. The Soviet Consular officials have openly charged the Municipal authorities with purposeful persecution in this connection, it being particularly noted that the policeman who was sent to the Consulate on the morning of Nov. 7 to make inquiry regarding the matter of protection, was a White Russian instead of a British policeman.

Regardless of how one feels on the question of Soviet activities in China, it is the sole interest of China whether the Soviet Consulate remains in Shanghai. The authorities of the so-called International Settlement have no more right to interfere with, or connive at interference with the Soviet Consulate, than they have to interfere with the functions of the American Consulate-General. The attempted raid on the evening of Nov. 7 was the culmination of a long campaign of violence and intrigue which has been winked at by the constituted authorities of this Settlement, and it is this phase of the matter which has caused serious thinking and apprehension on the part of other nationals interested in the peace and well-being of the foreign area. It is as a result of this, that many persons of non-British nationality in Shanghai are asking themselves: If this sort of conspiracy can be promoted against one consulate, why not against others? Is

anybody safe in Shanghai under these conditions?

As stated in the beginning of this discussion, this incident "has cast a nasty slur upon the character of the city's administration," to use the words of a prominent American businessman in Shanghai, and it is assumed that the Shanghai Consular Body will conduct a stringent investigation into it and see that responsibility is fixed upon those who either connived at the attempted raid, or who neglected to take necessary precautions against it.

The Advantages of Consoldating the Three Shanghais

By B. Y. Lee

THE rendition of Shanghai International Settlement has been one of the most burning public questions among the residents of Shanghai during the past few years; it can hardly be settled amicably according to the treaty rights for "might is right". The final solution of this international problem must rest upon the economic factors which affect the foreigners and the Chinese residing in this great port. Among the foreigners in China the "die-hards" and many "old China hands" still advocate the use of the gunboat as the most effective means of keeping the concessions, while many liberal and broad-minded ones advocate some modern reforms of the municipal organization and adminstration to meet China's new nationalism. Since the sole object of all the foreigners in China excepting a small percentage of missionaries, is purely economic, they want to get more business and wish China to be prosperous industrially and commercially so that not only they, but the Chinese as well, may enjoy material progress and naturally they wish the Chinese in the Settlement to be fully satisifed with their treatment.

The first step toward Sino-Foreign commercial and industrial development in Shanghai as well as in other parts of China is spiritual and financial cooperation between the foreigners and the Chinese. Unquestionably, the foreigners do deserve the lion's share in the improvement and development of Shanghai as it is today, but at the same time the Chinese share should not be underestimated. If the Chinese were suddenly to withdraw their cooperation with the foreigners entirely and to stop doing businees with them, the latter might be forced to go home on the first steamers leaving this port. Without the assistance of the foreigners, the Chinese residents in Shanghai may become poorer or become less prosperous, but without the assistance of the Chinese, the foreign residents in Shanghai may not be able to stay here even for a short time.

At present the percentage of Sino-Foreign-commercial and industrial enterprises is comparatively small. If they are organized by the foreigners, the Chinese are either "silent partners" or else the number is exceedingly small; and on the other hand, if they are organized by the Chinese, the foreigners are employed either for "pushing" the trade or merely employed for some sort of protection under the extraterritorial rights. It is a well known fact that many wealthy Chinese prefer to buy stocks and bonds belonging to the foreign managed enterprises as a means of safe investment. This has plainly proved they do appreciate and trust the experience and leadership of the foreigners. They are only too willing to invest capital in foreign firms provided they are certain to receive complete safety and reasonable returns. Extraterritorality is one of the factors that have barred them from investing freely in foreign-managed firms and have instilled some sort of "passive resistance" in their minds.

High Cost of Administration

Since a large percentage of foreigners in Shanghai as well as in other parts of China are business men, what they want is more business and more money. They do not, as a rule, care much about the future welfare of the community in which they are doing business, for their stay is only temporary in nature. As soon as they have made enough money they may go home at once. This unsettled condition of mind has created many unfavorable factors which affect the future material progress of the community. Temporarily they have been enjoying extraterritorial rights and have been thinking very little about the future expected prosperity when the rendition becomes realized. Seamen and ex-soldiers, particularly those of British nationality, are almost sure to get a job in the police force at any time. At present more than twenty percent of the British population in Shanghai are in the police force, whose salaries are from 150 to 300 taels per month, while the Chinese in the police force are getting from 15 to 30 dollars per month. The head commissioner of the police of the Municipality receives more salary than the governor of the State of New York. Why should they worry about the enormous expense of the municipal government, derived from taxation mostly paid by the Chinese, as long as they can get a fat pay at present? It seems very foolish to kill the goose that lays golden eggs, but the goose is Chinese property.

Under the present jurisdiction and administration of the Shanghai foreign settlements there are many unfavorable factors which affect the high cost of living. The high salaries of the municipal administrators and staff as well as the high cost of upkeep of various departments have given many disadvantages to both foreigners and the Chinese residing in Shanghai. A mere economic saving in one way or in another will mean a gain to every consumer. Lower costs of living will come from efficiency and economy in municipal administration, and attract the opening of new industrial enterprises. This means an increase in the number of wage earners, thus making Greater Shanghai greater. Of course, every big social and economic change creates some unforseeable problems, but if they are wisely prepared and met, future economic benefit well be extended to all the residents.

As most of the employees and staff in the Municipality are working in a temporary manner, they would not and have not learned the local dialect, manners and customs of the people with whom they come in contact daily. It seems as if an impenetrable wall were erected between the two races in the social world. When a big murder or robbery case comes up in which the Chinese are involved, the foreign detectives and police are on the job, but they must carry along with them Chinese interpreters. Here the expense involved in this job is doubled, and besides, the case is hamdled in such an indirect way, the result of which may be far from satisfactory. The evidence is first written in English, then is translated into Chinese. This plainly shows that the doubled labor and expense incurred are unneccessary.

Large scale management and operation of industrial and commercial enterprises means a greater saving by the elimination of waste and unneccessary expense. This is one of the reasons why the department stores, like the Sincere and the Wing On, are successful. There are three municipalities in Shanghai, namely, the French settlement, the International Settlement and the Chinese cities. The number of staff and administrators in these municipalities and the annual expenditure are tripled. There are three chairmen and three commissioners of the police, etc. The combined salary of the former is more than that of the president of the United States. Whenever a matter of extreme importance is taking place these three municipalities sometimes do not work together. Many documents are to be translated from one language to another, which involves enormous labor and expense. If there is one municipality, all these unneccessary expenses are at once eliminated.

Triple Vehicle License Fares

As there are three municipalities, owners of motor cars, ricshas, bicycles, and other vehicles are required to get three licenses. The fee for each license for each motor car is from 30 to 40 taels per annum. The license fee for ricshas in the Chinese area is less than in the foreign concessions, hence the fares charged by the ricsha coolie are much higher in the settlements than in the Chinese cities. Of course, the ultimate burden is shifted to the riders.

The area of land in the settlements is limited. In recent years the Municipal authorities have repeatedly tried to build more roads beyond the boundary lines, but they had to give up their plans on account of opposition from the Chinese authorities. The population in the Settlement is rapidly increasing due to both the frequency of civil wars in the interior provinces and the natural growth of commerce within the city, hence the price of land in this small area is soaring year after year. Land speculators, men of means and ex-officials have come into the Settlement and invested their fortune in land as a safe investment. People of all walks of life, particularly the wage-earners, are congested in this small area. The landowners are few in number. Land is sold by many mow; houses are sold by dozens if there are any for sale. The middle class people have very little chance to own a home. On account of this powerful combination of landlords, rents have been increased noticeably during the past years. On the other hand, the price of land as well as rent is considerably lower in the Chinese cities.

Traffic Problem

The congestion of population has created many traffic problems. It is a well known fact that the tram car service in Shanghai is badly in need of reforms. Car lines are few and

short with few cars running even during the office hours. Passengers sometimes have to wait as long as half an hour before a car comes in view. Especially during office hours, from 8 to 9 in the morning, from 12 to 2 in the afternoon, and from 5 to 6 in the evening, cars are so crowded that it is impossible for passengers to come down from, or to get in,a car. Many accidents occur daily, especially in the case of the country folks and old people who have no particular skill to handle this knotty traffic problem. It doesn't pay the tram car companies to extend lines to various industrial centers because there are few passengers after the rush hours. Should the rendition go into effect more car lines would be extended to all the industrial and commercial centers in the Chinese cities thus linking Greater Shanghai like a net-work. During office hours more cars are to be used; and during the non-office hours, people in the Chinese cities, taking advantage of the cheap fares, would take rides on the cars. Thus mutual benefit will be extended to all the residents. At present there are three tram car companies namely, the French, the International and the Chinese, each running its cars in a small area and issuing no transfers.

The Shanghai Municipal power plant, having a capacity of 140,000 kilowatts is one of the largest plants in the Far East. As it is managed efficiently the price of the power is reduced to the minimum. This is one of the reasons why practically all the factories in Shanghai are located in this Settlement. The cost per kilwatt for factory use in the Settlement is from 2 tael cents up, while that in Nantao and Chapei districts is from 6 taels up as the latter do not operate a power plant but buy the power from the Municipal plant. After the rendition, the Municipal power plant would be enlarged by extending lines to the Chinese cities and perhaps to many adjacent towns. As its rate is low, many urban towns where the power is connected would also become more prosperous by the establishment of more factories. In the long run the demand for the power would be greater and mutual benefit would be realised by both the foreigners and the Chinese living in Shanghai and in its neighborhood.

The Settlement is crowded with many wealthy Chinese, which has induced more kidnappers and robbers than are found in Chinese cities. Kidnappers and robbers always pay more attention to the Chinese than to foreigners, as the latter are given more vigilance by foreign detectives and police. A robber can easily escape from being caught when a robbery is committed on or near boundary lines where neither the Chinese or foreign police can chase after him beyond their limits, When a robber has made a success in his operation in the Chinese cities and escaped to the Settlement, two municipalities must cooperate before he can be arrested. Such a roundabout method of arresting a criminal has often given him a good chance to escape. It is also very difficult for one municipality to keep out a certain vice unless the other two have agreed to cooperate. For instance, a few years ago the authorities of the Settlement drove out a large percentage of the licensed prostitutes, who afterward started operation in Frenchtown only a few blocks from their old location. It is also true in the case of smuggling opium from Nantao to the Settlement, where the police have a very little chance to stop it. No matter how efficient one municipality may be, it can't keep out vices from its sphere of influence unless the other two have agreed to cooperate in earnest.

British in Control

Since the British are in absolute control of the municipal government, naturally they would help their own nationals in every possible way by giving them various sorts of special privileges, and direct their attention only to what is beneficial to them. Many Chinese commercial enterprises are required to employ foreign managers, which generally means the British. For instance, the Watson's mineral water company is purely a Chinese concern, but it employs a British manager merely for "protection". Without him the company might forfeit its license from the municipal authorities under the pretext that the water used is impure. There are many Chinese owned dairies in Shanghai whose product is usually sold a little lower than that of dairies managed by the foreigners due to the low overhead expense, but the former have been often declared "unhealthy" and sometimes fined heavily. The municipal regulations concerning the issue of licenses to the Chinese ice-cream dealers are very strict, but only where foreigners are frequent patrons.

In the Settlement the price of land is dear; rent is high; wages are also high; therefore the cost of living is from 5 to 10 percent higher than that in the Chinese cities. The police tax, land tax, and other kinds of taxes are much higher in the Settlement. Persons working for foreigners as cook house-boys, housemaids, chauffeurs, etc. usually receive as much as 200% or more than those in the Chinese cities. Wages of tailors making foreign clothes often run many hundred percent higher than those making Chinese clothes, although the time and skill required in both cases are about the same. In the Chinese cities, hair cutting including shaving costs from 20 to 30 cents, while the same in the Settlement costs as much as 70 cents. Generally speaking, everything is higher in the Settlement. When Greater Shanghai comes under the control of one municipality, business competition for the different nationals will become fairer, wages and salaries of the same class of employees will be more uniform, and taxes of various kinds will be greatly reduced due to a large scale of municipal administration.

The May 30 Incident

If there were no foreign settlements in Shanghai, probably there would not have occurred the May 30th incident, which caused enormous loss of lives and property. Had the shooting been done by Chinese police ordered by Chinese authorities probably nothing serious would have resulted. A widely spreading consciousness of nationalism is the essential factor that is constantly opposed to foreign political domination in Shanghai. The recent Chinese opposition to the increase of tax from 14 to 16% is another example of the awakening of China's nationalism. "No representation, no tax" is the slogan of the Chinese tax-payers. Had the Chinese been given fair treatment no obstacles like these would have occurred. Then the economic development of this city would be steadier and surer.

Whatever merits the foreigner,particularly the British, who are credited with building up this great cosmopolitan city, they have already been rewarded immensely. During the past decades thousands of them have made vast fortunes under the protection of extraterritorality, and many more, particularly the British seamen and ex-soldiers, have been given well-paid positions in the Municipality. The Chinese will not forget their splendid work done for Greater Shanghai. They also know that no nations that have taken part in the administration of the Settlement have ever sent a cent for its improvement. All the money spent is derived from the local revenues, which mostly come from the Chinese. Practically no fat paid position in the Municipality has ever been given to a Chinese. Nearly all the important positions are taken up by the British themselves, and besides, hundreds of them are on the pension list, including the participators in the May 30th incident.

Politically speaking, Shanghai is divided into three municipalities; the French, the International, and the Chinese. Economically speaking, Shanghai is one economic unit and industrially speaking, every section of this unit is closely related to the others. Prosperity of one section will bring prosperity to the others. The rendition of the Settlement is the only means to bring about closer cooperation between the foreigners and the Chinese, the result of which will bring greater future industrial and commercial prosperity of all these sections and the inhabitants as well. The foreigners need not fear their business opportunities in Shanghai are impaired after the rendition for the Chinese are badly in need of foreign experience and capital to make this city greater and more prosperous. Business opportunities will knock at their door when the good will and confidence of the Chinese are firmly secured.

South Manchuria Railway Announces G. $40,000,000 Loan in U. S. A.

The following dispatch from Frederick William Wile, Washington Correspondent, appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* on November 4.

Coincident with the arrival in San Franciso of Messrs. Thomas W. Lamont, Jeremiah Smith and Martin Egan from Japan, the New York offices of the Nomura Securities Company of Osaka announce a $40,000,000 loan to the South Manchuria Railway Company which will be floated shortly in New York.

"This is the first of a long list of Japanese issues to be marketed in New York," stated Mr. J. Tsuchima, Japanese Financial Commissioner in London who is coming to America to arrange the details of the Manchurian loan.

Mr. K. Miyako, general manager of the Osaka company now in New York, declares that many Japanese public utility companies, railroads and industrial corporations will obtain capital here soon. Prospects of a heavy flow of American capital into Japan have sent up Japanese bond issues sharply on the New York stock exchange.

Mr. Lamont dismissed with the statement that they were "too vague to be denied or discussed" the reports that his trip to Japan concerned important loans to Japan. The banker expressed confidence in the underlying conditions there, saying that "reconstruction is remarkably advanced and highly satisfactory. The worst is over. The situation was met with courage and the Japanese are pursuing a course indicating that the future will take care of itself."

Intellectual Leaders of the Chinese Revolution

BY ROBERT MERRILL BARTLETT

Professor of Western Philosophy and Literature, Peking University; Author of Contemporary Thought.

(Reprinted from Current History.)

HAND in hand with China's political revolution have gone the more significant revolutions in culture and literature. No great military leader has appeared during these fifteen years of conflict, and only one outstanding political prophet, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The chief creators of the new China are neither military heroes nor politicians; they are literary men who have done their reforming by the pen. This does not mean that the Chinese Revolution has been without force or bloodshed, or that it is an accomplished fact, but that it is under the influence of a group of literati, unique prophets who are largely unknown to the Western world. It is the purpose of this article to discuss briefly some of these men.

Liang Chi-chao, dean of Chinese letters and father of constitutional reform, is now almost sixty. His name comes first among the reformers of the pen. Mr. Liang was a pupil of the noted scholar Kang Yu-wei. They were the leaders in the reforms of 1898, which were so blindly opposed by the old Manchu Dowager. Driven out as an exile, Liang became an agitator for progress and moderate reform. He edited the first daily newspaper in Peking. He was editor of a number of reform papers: *Political Opinion, Justice* and *Hsin Wen Magazine*, Traveling in Japan, America and Europe, writing continually, Liang returned after the revolution of 1911 to take part in the organization of the Government. He was leader of the Progressive Party, holding office in a number of cabinets. His influence was demonstrated in 1914 and 1915 when he attacked the twenty-one demands of Japan, and again in 1917 when he influenced the Chinese Government to join with the Allied Powers in the World War. Mr. Liang attended the Paris Peace Conference. Since 1917 he has given his time to writing and lecturing. He is a member of the International Writers' Club, lecturer at Tsing Hua College, Peking, contributing editor to a number of periodicals, and a busy public speaker and writer. Every educated Chinese has read Liang Chi-chao's *Yen Ping Shih*, a collection of essays, and other lectures and opinions of this scholar.

Now known as a conservative liberal, Mr. Liang in 1898 was a radical. The tremendous changes since then have left him somewhat behind the times. He now leads the Yen Chao Hsi, a party committed to political moderation and educational reform. His opposition to the Kuomintang and Soviet Russia has given him the name of ultra-conservative. Despite all this he is one of the leaders in the New Thought movement, a writer of beautiful Chinese style, a friend or new ideas anda genuine reformer. If Mr. Liang is not an original thinker he is an important popularizer of new ideas. Writing on "Revolution and Reform" he says:

Revolution, the Law of Nature

"Revolution is the law of nature * * * Reform must begin with the people, not with the officials. We must not wait for their reforms. We must begin ourselves and save ourselves. We must not fear revolution. We must succeed in changing the present condition. In China not merely politics need reform; all institutions need the spirit of change. We must make a sincere effort to lift the common welfare! (*Yen Ping Shih, Vol III.*)

In an essay entitled, "Educating the People Is China's Most Urgent Need," he writes:

"China is now in a most dangerous position, because she lacks universal education. People are masters of a land, the source from which a nation gets her strength and stability. There are many young people today who worry about China's condition, and realize there is a crisis. But it is useless if we give attention only to diplomatic relations and neglect the fundamental reform of the nation. Imperialism prevails everywhere. Is it not because China lacks reform from the inner side?"

This is the tone of Mr. Liang's numerous articles, editorials and lectures. He is an optimist, a progressive, who has been promoting for the last thirty years a program of nationalism, constitutional reform, popular education, holding before his nation the story of the development of the modern West and the example of men of courage and initiative. Among the impression I gained when I first saw Mr. Liang in June, 1926, in his home at Tsing Hua College, are these: He is a Buddhist of a low scientific order, an enemy of the Marxian view of life, a kind of poetic rationalist who has place for religious faith, a champion of sane nationalism, an advocate of science, the critical method, an admirer of Bertand Russell, an advocate of popular education as the basis of the New China and a scholar who has the skill to make popular ancient Chinese culture and new Western thought.

In a conversation last January with Professor Liang Shou-ming, author of the noted book *The Philosophy and Culture of the East and West*, and certainly one of the most important of China's contemporary philosophic writers, I asked what he considered the most significant literary contributions in China during the past thirty-five years. He said: "The writings of Liang Chi-chao before the Revolution, and since the Revolution *The New Youth Magazine* and especially the editor, Chen Tu-siu." Mr. Chen may perhaps be given the title of the leading radical. His noted magazine was started in 1915. As Dean of the College of Letters at the National University of Peking he gathered about him a number of reformers, who united to promote the literary, intellectual and political revolutions. Mr. Chen is now known as an old man, but he is still in spirit a revolutionist. Contrasted with Liang Chi-chao he is an iconoclast, who has consistently opposed the "Old Culture": "Confucian standards must go, filial piety and these conservative ethics are fetters which must be broken; away with superstition, abolish the idols of the past. Destroy the old style of writing and with it the old style of thought, and follow science and material forces."

Destroying the Idols

It is about Chen Tu-siu and his magazine that the New Culture movement has centred and the famous names: Wu Chih-hui, Li Ta-chao, Lu Sin, Chou Tso-jen and Hu Shih. This able group has championed the *pia hua* or vulgar language movement, the critical study of Chinese culture and literature, the adoption of Western ideas and in general the radical re-evaluation of all values.

Reading a few sections of Mr. Chen's *Wen Tsun* (*Collected Essays*), the spirit of the man is soon discovered; for example, in his essay, "The Destruction of Idols":

"May I ask why we should destroy the idols? There are many persons and things that are useless, but are venerated just like idols. A thing which is useless, even though it receives honor, should be destroyed. * * * All the gods and devils in heaven and earth cannot be proved to be real. These pretenses in religion are like the idols which deceive men. The term *amita Buddha*, or the word "Jehovah," or the term "Emperor of Heaven" may deceive people. All the spirits which the theologians worship are useless idols which should be broken. In the ancient days folks were ignorant and believed that a King was the Son of Heaven. They worshiped and honored him, believing that his power was greater than any one in his country. This idea of divinity permitted the King to reign. As a matter of fact, Kings and Emperors are all idols. They cannot work miracles; they depend entirely on the people. The Emperor Pu Yi, in China, and Emperor Nicholas, in Russia, are more pitiful than the ordinary citizen today, because they have lost their kingdoms. These Emperors, like the idols of clay and wood have been destroyed and thrown into the rubbish heap."

Speaking also of the idols of the nation, family and ethics, Mr. Chen ends thus:

"Destruction! Destroy the idols! Destroy false idols! Our faith should take the standard of real truth. The vain, traditional glory of religion, politics and morality are all idols which ought to be destroyed. The reality of the universe and our own faith can never combine if these idols are not swept away!"

Writing on "The Revolution of Literature," Mr. Chens ays:

"Three principles may be written on the banner of our revolution: First, to overthrow the ornate, flattering, noble literature, and create the simple, lyrical, people's literature; second, to overthrow the antiquated, extravagant, classical literature and create a new, truthful, realistic literature; third, to overthrow the complex, difficult and scenic literature and create the simple, ordinary, social literature. * * * European civilizations is not only gifted with politics and science, but also has great literature. I love Rousseau, Zola, Kant, Bacon, Darwin, and many I cannot here mention. Is any one in China as great as one of these men? If there is any one who will disregard his own honor and reputation to join in the fight against the eighteen devils (the classical scholars who oppose the progress and reform in literatnre) I will drag the biggest cannon and be a forerunner in the fight against these enemies!"

In the recent *Controversy Between Science and Philosophy of Life*, Mr. Chen championed science and attacked metaphysics. He states in his preface to the collected essays which make up this controversy that science is more fundamental than metaphysics:

"Comte divided the progress of human society into three periods; we are still in the period of religious superstition. Do not the great majority of our people still believe in witches, fortune-telling and foolish things? Among the educated class there are many who believe in metaphysics."

In another short essay Mr. Chen says:

"Some one has made the remark that China needs three forces—the Russian spirit, German science and American capital. I think we do not need American money, but do need to combine the Russian spirit and German science. At present, people welcome American wealth, but they are indifferent to German science, and their greatest terror is the Russian spirit."

Along with Chen Tu-siu goes Wu Chih-hui, author, materialist and radical. Mr. Wu, who is now also among the older generation, has become one of the boldest of the reformers. He is an anarchist, a revolutionist, who has suffered exile for his beliefs; but a teacher and warm-hearted democrat who is respected for his character and earnest life. This touch of autobiography is found in his representative essays:

Wu Chih-Hui's Career

"I am now sixty years old; when the Emperor of Japan determined to reform his empire I was seven. From that year I began to learn Chinese characters, to memorize the *Four Books* and the *Five Classics*, and stuff my memory with the famous essays. When twenty I became interested in critical study of the classics, and a great admirer of the Han Dynasty scholars, I had an ambition to write critical studies, and felt exceedingly proud to have the opportunity to study these noble works of our "Middle-Flowery-Kingdom." At that time I wrote inflammatory articles to denounce the foreign church and instigated people to burn these churches. I refuted republicanism by quoting the classics and argued that a great empire must have a king. * * * When I was thirty, I came to Peking for the examinations, but failed. I lived at that time with a successful candidate, Wang Ying-mien. One day Chang Chien came to my place to talk with Mr. Wang. Chang Chien was a student of the Premier, Mong Tsing-ho, and agreed with the scholars of the time that they should help the Premier to fight the dwarfish Japanese. A few months later the Emperor issued an edict and ordered "give the enemies a decisive blow." Every one thought that the three islands of Japan would be crushed in a few days. But the war news became more and more disappointing. Four months later a General who was responsible for the loss of the frontier of Manchuria was beheaded. Then Kang Yu-Wei presented his famous memorial to the Emperor, and Liang Chi-chao published lists of foreign books for the students of China. At this time I followed these great men and tried to play an humble part. But how disappointing it is that after thirty years have passed, our education is still ornamental, our industry is still undeveloped, the reforms are but changed sign-boards! And now people are taking Chinese curios, classical criticism and so forth as the spiritual civilization of the East, digging up rubbish from the past to eat as divine ambrosia! And today I am still obliged to write articles such as Liang Chi-chao wrote thirty years ago! Ah, you sick man of the East, your sickness has really become incurable!"

An Opponent of Tagore

Mr. Wu has been an outspoken opponent of Tagore, and during the Indian poet's visit to Peking, Wu Chih-hui's rough satire was too much for his delicate sensibilities. Mr. Wu's style is characterized by the use of common language, slang, vulgar comparisons, keen humor, bold satire and audacity. In the *Controversy Between Science and Philosophy of Life* he attacks Chang Chun-mai, the chief defender of the spiritual interpretation of life, and other half-hearted friends of science, calling them Tagores of China. One of the longest and most original documents in this discussion is "A New Cosmology and Philosophy of Life." Here Mr. Wu denies the existence of God, arguing that the material basis of life is more acceptable than the spiritual, and concluding that the philosophy of the anarchist is his faith: "Every one does what he can and gets what he wants." Wu Chih-hui is like Browning's heroes, fearless, idealistic, striving for progress. In *Personal Blind Talk* he writes: "Some one has asked me: 'Have you become pessimistic? Have you retired from work?' It is true that I have retired for a time, but you never find the word pessimism in Wu Chi-hui's philosophy dictionary!"

No explanation of contemporary Chinese thought is complete without consideration of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, author of the *San Min Chui*, the "Three Peoplism," which has made him the father of the Chinese Republic and the founder of the first political party in the history of the Republic. A majority of the noted radicals have been friends of Dr. Sun's, and influenced by his work. Liang Chi-chao, although in favor of many of the People's Party principles, has been the leader of the less radical Progressive Party. Wu Chih-hui lived with Dr. Sun in London and helped lay plans for the advance of revolution. Chen Tu-siu cooperated with Dr. Sun and has been an outstanding leader of the radical wing. There are many other scholars like Hu Han-min, Tsai Yuan-pei, Wong Tsing-wei, Tai Chitao, Lu Sin, Kuo Moh-joh, who gathered about Dr. Sun and formed a remarkable group of literary revolutionists. Even if the ranks of the People's Party have been divided into Communist and Nationalist, the personality of Sun Yat-sen remains the centre of a tremendously powerful party of idealists. Thousands of school children repeat each day his last will and testament; thousands read his program for the reconstruction of China; a dozen universities bear his name, and his memory is respected throughout China. Sun Yat-sen was not a professional politician. He left his profession of medicine to become a journalist and revolutionist. His work was that of a pioneer and visionary,

Lu Sin, China's most eminent fiction writer, is a pillar in the New Culture movement. The bearer of this well-known pen name, Chou Shu-jen, spent ten years studying in Japan. Although interested in medicine he spent most of his time, he tells me, in reading Russian literature and the literature of submerged nationalities. He and his brother, Chou Tso-jen, who has been almost as equally prominent as his brother and is considered by some to be the master of the prose essay in China today, collected and translated a number of stories from Russia, Poland and Southern Europe, while they were studying in Japan. The two brothers returned to China to give their lives to literary work. Lu Sin, like Chekhov, Schnitzler and Oliver Wendell Holmes, left medicine for creative literature. He is now 46 and is generally recognized as the great realist of contemporary Chinese literature and a master of the short story.

I visited Lu Sin before he left Peking for Amoy in the Summer of 1926. Being a "radical," he felt it imperative that he get away from the stifled intellectual atmosphere of Chang Tso-lin's rule. So he joined in the general exodus to the South which has robbed the capital of most of its literati.

"I have found more in Russia than in any foreign culture," he told me. "There is a certain sympathetic relation between China and Russia, a common bond in culture and experience. Chekhov is my favorite writer. Among my favorites I should also name Gogol, Turgenev, Dostoievsky, Gorky, Tolstoy, Andreev, Sienkiewicz, Nietzsche and Schiller. Russian literature has been the most fully translated of any foreign literature and perhaps the most influential in modern China. This is due to similar political and spiritual conditions in the two countries. China in facing the same human struggles which the Russian novelist met. Mr. Liang Chi Chao may fear Russia, but I do not." Glancing through the annals of the *New Youth Magazine* one often finds the stories of Lu Sin. He really began the short story movement in 1918 with the publication of *A Madman's Diary*.

Lu Sin's Views

Lu Sin is important as a realist, a singer of the commonplace. He has little place for poetry; he is primarily concerned with the lives of the peasant and village folk. He said "there is neither love nor poetry in my life." His stories are touched with a sympathy and warmheartedness that recall Dostoievsky and Gorky. His most noted story, *The Biography of Ah-Q*, has been translated into French, Russian, German and English. Romain Rolland, after reading this story, said: "This is a kind of realistic art which is full of satire. Ah-Q's suffering face will always have a place in my memory." This is the only one of Lu Sin's stories which has been published in English. It is a tremendously real presentation of a simple Chinese peasant, an ignorant, village fellow who fails completely to understand the Revolution and the new day. In *A Disturbance*, a vivid story of village life, Lu Sin tells with fun and satire how little the peasant is touched by change. *A Madman's Diary* is a rough satire on traditional culture. *The Shouting*, his first collection of short stories, published in 1923, has been followed by a number of collections of stories and essays. In his work is found, as one critic puts it, "the common and simple events in which we find life's eternal tragedies." Lu Sin is a born radical, a fearless critic and satirist, independent and democratic. He writes in the language of the people. He is an enemy of superstition, a disciple of modern science, an advocate of new ideas. Confucianism and Buddhism are dead and can never revive," he told me. "There is no god. Science and morality are enough. The Chinese people are unreligious and can never be made religious. The trouble with the Chinese today is that they are lazy. When they get to work wars will cease; China will no longer be sick. Work and science are her salvation."

Kuo Moh-joh, the fighting poet and novelist, is another example of the man of letters as revolutionist. He, like all those previously mentioned, obtained his ideas while studying Western thought in Japan. Returning to China, he became the leader of the "Creative Society" and a prominent poet and story writer. He is an active member of the Canton revolutionary party and recently has entered the People's Army. Mr. Kuo and his associates write profusely in his magazine, *The Flood* and other radical papers on communism, world revolution, Marx, Lenin and Russia. An illuminating article appears in *The Flood* entitled "The Consciousness of an Artist":

"I have been partly applauded and partly criticized for what I have recently written on social thought in *The Flood*. My opponents have said: "You are recognized as a literary man; it is enough for a literary fellow to write poems and stories, and unnecessary for you to discuss social theories." It

seems that the literary man should be excluded from such fields of thought. I find that Clemenceau, the nationalist, was a novelist; and Proudhon, the anarchist, was first a poet. * * * Some look unhappy when they hear that I have written no verse or fiction since I began to give time to social articles. They consider that my obligation is to literature and the abandonment of it a loss to art. I thank them for this praise, but I do not believe that my change will have much effect. Those who read my writings realize that my present ideas differ from my past opinions. I have tried to be a spokesman of the people, but my thoughts were not as clear as they are at present. There is no law in any nation which prohibits an artist from expressing his social opinions.

A man's spiritual activities are not limited to one plane of development. He has a moral sense as well as a sense of beauty and emotion as well as intellect. Since the ideal achievement of a person is based on the perfection of the development of his intellect, emotion and conscience, and the internal and external harmony of his various activities, there is no reason why the artist may not make inquiries into other ranges of thought. There is no person in the world like Robinson Crusoe, excluded from society on a desert island. Man must come into contact with others and the social influence affects his mental and spiritual activities. The age and environment in which man lives mold the course of his activities. Art is also a product of the age and environment. Poets who were born before the invention of motion pictures will not write poems to commemorate the merits of this invention. * * * How can an artist escape socialistic thoughts when he lives in the birth-period of such ideas?

Artists Understand Suffering

From the qualitative point of view, artists are more readily affected by external stimuli, because they are more sensitive than ordinary people. They are the first who are stirred to the suffering of men. They teach the necessity of reform. Art is the forerunner of revolution. The French Revolution was brought about through the ideas of the Italian Renaissance, and the teachings of Rousseau and Voltaire. The new revolution of the working class was begun by Karl Marx, who was a poet in his youth. Lenin and Trotsky are literary men, leaders of the world revolt of today."

Hu Shih, Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University, is one of the youngest heroes of the pen, but an outstanding influence among the student class. Dr. Hu's English book, *An Outline of the Logical Method in China*, represents his careful scholarship. He is the most prominent of the Western-trained men. He has edited some of the classic novels, applied historical criticism to the philosophical and religious classics, promoted the vernacular language movement, written poems in the common language, introduced Western philosophers and writers, and made himself the spokesman of the new day. Practically every young student has read the *Essays* of *Hu Shih*, clear, simple and attractive presentations of New Thought, now numbering eight volumes. One of these notable essays is "The Meaning of Renaissance," written in 1919, in which Hu Shih says:

"Chen Tu-siu states that the Renaissance champions two principles—democracy and science. In order to champion democracy we have to oppose Confucianism, the old ceremony, and old etiquette. In order to champion science we have to oppose the old art, the old religion, the old literature, the ancient national culture.

Although this is very clear it is not very logical. Suppose a person asks why we want to champion science and democracy and oppose national culture and literature? The answer will naturally be because national culture and literature are contrary to science and democracy. Again we may ask, How can institutions which are contrary be opposed? This is not an easy question to be answered. According to my personal opinion, the fundamental meaning of the Renaissance is a new attitude. It may be called the critical attitude. This critical attitude is a re-classifying of what is good and what is not good. This attitude implies a few special demands.

Traditional Customs

First, we shall question traditional customs. Are they justifying their existence? Second, we ask, are the ideas of the ancient sages correct today? Third, of those foolish but acknowledged beliefs we want to ask: are these things which have been recognized by the majority of the people without error? Should we follow others and act in the traditional way? Are there better and more profitable ways of doing things?

Nietzche said: "At present it is time for the transvaluation of all values." This is a good explanation of the term "critical attitude. Formerly we thought that women should bind their feet to increase their beauty, but now we regard this custom as a tragedy. Ten years ago the family host served opium to his guests, while today it is prohibited by law. Twenty years ago Kang Yu-wei was a progressive; now he has become a conservative. Has Kang Yu-wei made any change in himself? No, the people have changed their ideas. This is what I call the transvaluation of all values.

Hu Shih belongs to one of the most important literary groups of China, which centres at the National University of Peking, and publishes the liberal *Contemporary Review*. He has never entered politics, confining his work to teaching and writing. During the recent riots and demonstration Dr Hu made a statement that he considered that the first duty of the young Chinese was his college study and not political agitation. He was severely reprimanded by the radicals for such a reactionary statement. For the last year he has been in Europe and America and has written a number of important articles which are interpreted by some as indicative of increasing radicalism. One of these, "Our Attitude Toward Modern Western Civilization," July, 1926, is extremely significant:

"There is current today an entirely baseless but very poisonous popular opinion which stigmatizes Western civilization as "materialistic" and honors Eastern civilization as "spiritual". * * * The particular character of modern Western civilization is its full recognition of the importance of material enjoyment. In my view Western civilization is built on three primary conceptions: First, that the search for happiness is the aim of human life; second, that poverty is therefore sin; third that illhealth is therefore also sin.

"Any survey of the arts, science and laws of modern Western life will, indeed reveal many murderous machines and institutions that plunder and oppress; yet we cannot but admit that the fundamental spirit of the West tends toward the enrichment of life. Has this civilization of the enriched life really neglected man's mental and spiritual need? Is it in truth a purely materialistic civilization? Let us boldly reply: "Modern Western civilization by no means disregards the spiritual needs of mankind." We can, with equal boldness, take a further step: "Modern Western civilization is able to satisfy the needs of man's mind and spirit to a degree far surpassing anything the older Eastern civilization could ever dream of." From this viewpoint modern Western civilization far from being materialistic, is, in fact, idealistic and spiritual!

Accepting One's Lot

"On the one hand there is quiet acceptance of one's appointed lot, quiet acceptance of poverty, desire to please heaven, non-resistance, endurance of misery. On the other hand, there is dissatisfaction with one's appointed lot, dissatisfaction with poverty, unwillingness to endure misery, determined struggle, continuous improvement of the existing environment. The Easterner, seeing a rich man, says: "His ancestors cultivated virtue." If poor himself, he says "My ancestors did not cultivate themselves." He says: "Fate determined these conditions." Not so the Westerner. He says: "The inequalities of wealth and poverty, the misery of circumstances, are all the result of bad institutions, but institutions can be improved."

Then they struggle, but not for power or profit. They fight for freedom, for equality, for justice. The struggle is not exclusively for the selfish advantage of the individual. The outcome of the conflict is "the greatest good for the greatest number." This greatest good for the greatest number is not to be gained by sitting with folded hands repeating the name of Buddha. It must be fought for with ardent effort! My friends, after all, which type of civilization can satisfy your heart desires?"

Hu Shih is a figure of no small importance in the New Culture movement which is stirring all China to new life. He is a practical minded disciple of John Dewey's pragmatism and Henrik Ibsen's social vigor, a brilliant interpreter of Western thought, a fertile stimulating critic of ancient Chinese culture, and a staunch champion of reform. He may be neither poet nor philosopher, but in the words of one of his intimate friends, "he has touched the pulse of a nation in need and becomes the spokesman of thousands of earnest reformers who are sure to bring about her salvation."

This discussion mentions only a few of the New Thought leaders in China, and is admittedly incomplete, but I trust that this brief account of these eminent scholars makes clear the fact that the pen has been mightier than the sword in China's revolution.

Labor Makes Wide Gains in British Municipal Elections

According to a London dispatch in the *Japan Advertiser* on November 4, labor gained 97 seats and the conservatives lost 68 seats in the municipal elections held on Nov. 1. Labor's net gain, according to the report, has been 139 seats in the past year. Communists, practically everywhere did badly in the elections, stated the report, which declared that the results "exceeded even the most sanguine expectations." The chief cause of the phenomenal labor gains was stated as being due to apathy of the professional classes and excessive prices and profits of privately owned electric and gas municipal undertakings.

Central Executive and Supervisory Kuomintang Committees to Meet Shortly

According to a *Kuo Min* (Nanking official) agency report on Tuesday, Nov. 15, it has been decided to hold the Fourth Plenary Session of Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang shortly, the preliminary sessions to be held in Shanghai and the regular sessions later in Nanking.

The date for the convention of the 4th plenary session is now tentatively set about the middle of next month; the preliminary conferences will meet as soon as Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Gen. Li Chi-sum and the other committees now in Canton shall have arrived in Shanghai.

There are altogether 36 members of the Central Committees, only 8 of them are in Canton, the other 28 are distributed between Nanking and Shanghai, and other provinces, with a few in the front.

In Kwangtung: Members of the Central Executive Committee; Wang Ching-wei, Mrs. Liao Chung-kai, Li Chi-sen, Chen Kung-po, Kan Nai-kwang, Chen Shu-jen, Koo Meng-yu, Tai Chuan-hsien, and Wang Lai-chia; Members of the Central Supervisory Committee: Wang Hsiao-yung, Li Foo-lin, and Pan Yang-chao. (Both Li and Pan are candidates for membership in the Committee.)

In Shanghai and Nanking: Members of the Central Executive Committee: Tan Yen-kai, Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Han-min, Sum Fo, Wu Chao-chu, Chow Chi-kong, Li Lieh-chun, Ju Jueh-jen, T. V. Soong, Chu Min-yi, Chu Chia-chin, Wang Loh-ping, Kin Hung-yi, Hsiao Fu-chen and Ting Wei-feng; Members of the Central Supervisory Committee: Tsai Yuan-pei, Wu Tse-hui, Li Shih-tseng, Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, Chang Ching-kiang, Teng Shih-lu, Koo Ying-fan, Chen Ku-foo, Sau Li-tsi and Niu Ya-tsi. Wu Ti-chen and Miao Bin are candidates for membership in the Supervisory Committee.

In scattered places: Members of the Central Executive Committee: Eugene Chen and Madame Sun Yat-sen in Russia; Liu Shou-chen in Shansi; Ting Chao-wu in Foochow; Bei Wen-wei in Anhwei.

Members of the Supervisory Committee: Kuo Chun-tao in Kaifeng.

At the front: Members of the Central Executive Committee: Ho Ying-ching, Chen Zung-yung, Chu Pei-teh, Hwang Shih and Chen Chia-yu.

Large Funeral For Victim of Soviet Consulate Incident

The funeral services took place Sunday afternoon, November 13, of the "White" Russian youth Eugene A Bachtin, aged 21 years, who was shot, apparently by some one within the Soviet Consulate in Shanghai, during the attack on the Consulate by a mob Monday evening, November 7—the day of the anniversary of the Soviet Republic.

Interment took place at Lokawei cemetery, the funeral services being held in the Russian Orthodox Church in Avenue Joffre. The funeral cortege was more than a mile long and it was evident that nearly every "White" Russian in Shanghai, of whom there are many thousands, attended the funeral for the purpose of showing sympathy not only for the deceased but sympathy with the cause they represent.

Black arm bands and the old Czarist flag were conspicuous. A Russian atmosphere prevailed throughout. The Russian boy scouts and girl scouts, the Russian S. V. C. unit in uniform, and numerous Russian organizations attended.

The Russian newspaper *Zaria* published a full page advertisement in mourning announcing the service and in addition it contained numerous mourning-border advertisements paid for by various Russian societies.

Foreign and Chinese Women Congratulate Dr. Soumay Tcheng

A number of leading foreign and Chinese women in Shanghai who are connected with women's clubs and other organizations called on Judge Soumay Tcheng, the first Chinese woman to be appointed to a judicial position in China, and congratulated her upon her accomplishment. Miss Tcheng who was educated in France and was the first Chinese woman to be admitted to practice before the French Mixed Court in Shanghai, served for more than seven months as judge of the Shanghai District Court and recently was appointed chief judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court. Recently, however, it has been announced that Miss Tcheng has decided not to accept the position with the Provisional Court.

Chinese Say Japanese Prompted Pan-Asiatic Conference As a Cloak to Their Aggressions

The Citizen Association of Chinese in Shanghai has issued a resolution protesting against the recently held Pan-Asiatic Conference, which is described as having been planned by the Japanese on the pretence of securing peace in East Asia but which, the Citizens Association charges, was merely being used by the Japanese as a cloak to cover up their aggressive policies in Manchuria, Mongolia and elsewhere.

The memorandum, among other things, states: "Through the treacherous policy of Premier Baron Tanaka the Japanese have been adopting extreme measures and, under the pretext of establishing peace in East Asia and friendly relations in China, they have been ruining us and have adopted an aggressive policy in Manchuria and Mongolia. Certain shameless Chinese, styling themselves delegates, participated in the Conference and these people should not give their support to the movement. It was suggested that the conference be held at Nanking, the capital of the Nationalist Government but if this be permitted the whole country will be alarmed."

American Marines Presented With Set of "Fessenden Fifes"

The Fourth Regiment, American Marines, was presented with a complete set of British fifes and drums, according to a report appearing in the local newspapers this week, which stated that a committee of local Americans had been formed for this purpose. The presentation was in the name of the American Company, and the American Troop of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and the equipment will be known as the "Fessenden Fifes" in honor of Stirling Fessenden, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The committee responsible for the idea was composed of Carl Seitz, chairman; S. C. Kingsbury, treasurer and J. J. Keegan, secretary and the following members: C. H. French, Paul S. Hopkins, S. R. Brown, E. C. Stocker, W. H. Bolton, V. Olson, W. R. Rice, Dr. W. T. Findley, A. E. Schumacher, F. J. Raven, O. G. Steen, and Judge Milton D. Purdy. E. S. Cunningham is honorary chairman.

Nationalists Make Large Opium Purchases from Turkey?

According to a report appearing in the Chinese newspapers, a shipment of opium amounting to 440 chests, valued at $2,500,000 was landed on the Chinese Bund at Shanghai on November 13 and immediately delivered to the Kiangsu Anti-Opium Monopoly Bureau in Nantao. The report stated that the opium was brought from Persia and Turkey on a Japanese ship and was trans-shipped at Woosung to a Nationalist gunboat which brought the cargo to the Chinese Bund.

It was reported by the *Kuo Min* news agency, the official organ of the Nationalist Government, sometime ago that the Nationalist Government had formed an official government antiopium bureau and that the monopoly had been sold to a Chinese merchant for $12,000,000 for the first year in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces. The official report alleged that it was the Government's intentions to reduce the quantity each year for three years, resulting in total elimination at the end of the period.

Duponts Celebrate 125th Anniversary

The Dupont Magazine, which is the house organ of the E. I. Dupont de Nemours and Co., Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, this month issued a special anniversary number commemorating one hundred and twenty-five years of activity of this great powder concern. It is to be noted in this connection that the DuPonts have in recent years branched out into numerous commercial activities quite distinct from the original plan of only manufacturing powder.

Supplementary "Emergency" Studies

The Emergency School of Chinese Studies which was established about half a year ago at 23 Yuen Ming-yuen road, Shanghai, announces a supplementary course of studies for the autumn quarter, commencing November 11. Among the courses are the following: Studies in the Chinese Newspaper, Brandt's Introduction to Literary Chinese and Morgan's Guide to Wenli Styles and Chinese Ideals. The registration fee of two dollars is the only fee charged.

Wolfram In The Far East.

BY BORIS P. TORGASHEFF

(Sometime Lecturer of the Peking National University).

IN THE world's production of wolfram, an important component part in the manufacture of sharp cutting instrumental steel, the Far East occupies a prominent place, inasmuch as already at present in Far Eastern countries are produced *51.1 per cent* of the entire world's output of wolfram ore.

The world's production of wolfram ore prior to the war was fairly limited, and it was only in 1914 that it reached 8,198 tons. Almost the entire international prewar wolfram market was in the hands of Germany, while the United States consumed hardly one-fifth part of the world's production. The major portion of the wolfram produced prior to the war came from British possessions: the Federated Malay States, Burma, New Zealand and Australia, representing approximately 35 percent of the world's production. The United States gave 17 per cent and Bolivia 16 per cent. Besides these countries, limited quantities of wolfram ore were mined in Argentine, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Japan, Siam and, finally, in *China*, which then already yielded up to 6 per cent of the world's production.

During the period of the war the world's production of wolfram ore began rapidly to grow, and by 1918 had more than quadrupled, reaching as it did 35,832 tons. The war period clearly showed that such old producers of wolfram as the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Argentine, Portugal and others possessed only very scant reserves not permitting of further development on a large scale of the industry. The high prices of wolfram during the war served as an impetus to the mining of wolfram in the Far East, namely, in China and Indo-China, focused attention upon the wolfram wealth of the Russian Far East, and brought about the search for wolfram ore also in a number of other Far Eastern countries, among them Korea: At the present time *it may be considered determined that the world's principal reserves of wolfram ore are found in the Far East and promising in Siam and South America.*

At the present time the principal consumer of wolfram is the United States, which absorbs up to 50 per cent of the world's production; the second is England, which, although consuming less than the United States, nevertheless maintains control over the international wolfram market.

The end of the war and the accumulation of large stocks of wolfram ore during the first years after the end of the war were the causes of a strong temporary depression in the wolfram market, and, because of the rapid drop in prices, the world production of wolfram fell in 1921 to 5,800 tons, but, beginning with that very year, the demand for wolfram began to grow, and by 1922-23 the interior requirements of the principal countries became again equal to the prewar consumption, and the following years, 1924 and 1925, bore witness to the firm and definite tendency toward increased use of wolfram ore.

The table below gives yearly figures illustrating the world production of wolfram ore from 1905 to 1922:

The World Production of Wolfram Ore (concentrate)

Years	Metric Tons
1905	3,979
1909	5,339
1914	8,198
1915	12,078
1916	22,999
1917	22,284
1918	35,832
1919	20,000
1920	11,000
1921	5,800
1922	10,700

The important role played by the Far East in the world's production of wolfram ore is seen by the fact alone that not one of the countries of the world has for a number of years past produced even one-fifth of that produced in China. This is more clearly seen from the table below giving the production per countries of the world of wolfram for the last three years period, borrowed by us from the Statistical Summary of the British Imperial Institute, published in 1926:

The World's Production of Concentrated Wolfram Ore.

Country	1923 in long tons	1924	1925
China	3,984	2,996	5,869
British India	872	739	761
Australia and New Zealand	104	67	188
Malay Peninsula	114	97	159
Other British possessions	2	22	21
Portugal	520	No information	
Spain	28	196	No inform.
Other European countries	71	77	" "
United States	215	504	1,063
Argentine	126	120	4
Bolivia	—	1	75
Mexico	30	No information	
Siam	25	"	"
Japan	250	Discontinued	
Indo-China	28	33	108

In prewar times wolfram ore was quoted on the New York market at an average of U. S. $7.40 per unit, or U. S. $427 per ton. During the war, at the period from 1916-1918, prices in America were higher, or averaged U. S. $18 per unit, or U. S. $1,040 per ton. Inasmuch as during the war wolfram was requisitioned everywhere but in the United States, all of the wolfram ore, from the Far East (China) went exclusively to the United States. By 1922 the world prices on wolfram had dropped to such an extent that in the United States, the wolfram mines discontinued to work because they could not compete with the cheap Chinese wolfram, and for the sake of saving its wolfram industry the United States in 1922 introduced an import duty on wolfram ore of U. S. $7.14 per unit, or U. S. $412 per ton. As result the entire post-war export of wolfram ore from China and Indo-China went to Europe, principally to England and Germany.

After 1922 the prices on wolfram ore began to right themselves because of definite lack of offers for same. In this condition—increasing demand and shortage of offers for ore—the world's wolfram market has found itself during all of the recent years, and in 1925 the London Exchange quoted wolfram ore at an average price of from 20 shillings to 20 shillings 9 pence per unit, or from £ 57.140 to £ 59.160. per ton, which in American dollars equals from $288.50 to $299.

How rapidly the demand for wolfram ore grows,—which is demanded more and more for making sharp cutting steel, also for the manufacture of wire for solder lamps, for contacts in interior combustion engines, and, finally, for aviation and automobile purposes,—and how short are offers, may be seen from the fact alone, that on the London market prices wolfram increased during 1925 by 275 percent. However in spite of this, wolfram producing countries could not increase their production.

Besides China, the only country which could satisfy war requirements, and the Russian Far East, up to the present there have nowhere been discovered important reserves of wolfram ore, and inasmuch as the demand for wolfram ore shows a tendency to grow also after the war the wolfram ore of the Far East is assuming large world importance.

In the Far East wolfram ore in commercially important quantities is found in the Russian Far East, China, Indo-China, and in small quantities in Japan and Korea, and, according to still unverified reports, also in Mongolia, near the Zabaikalian frontier. So far wolfram ore is mined in considerable quantities only in China. In Indo-China the production is still small, while in the Russian Far East the development of the industry has been retarded by recent political events. Details may be seen from the table below:

Production of Wolfram Ore in the Far East

Countries	Metric tons	Value in U.S.$.	Remarks
China	5,288	731,270	1925. Peking Geological Survey. Hk. Tls 914, 087 (at 80).
Indo-China	110	32,890	1925. Indo-China Mining Bureau. During the period from 1919 to 1923 an average of 234 tons per year was produced.
Russian Far East	90	93,600	1917. The last year of operation, interrupted by events. Market valuation in 1917: U. S. $1,040 per ton.
Japan proper	—	—	Produced at various times, but in insignificant quantities. Production now discontinued entirely because sufficient reserves cannot be found.

North Manchuria	—	—	Certain deposits are known to exist, but their commercial value has not been determined.
Korea	—	—	
Mongolia	—	—	
The Philippines.....	—	—	
Total 5,488		857,760	— — —

With a world production of 10,700 tons in 1922 this constitutes 51.3 per cent.

China

Deposits of wolfram ore, in the form of wolframite, have been found exclusively in the southern part of China, below the 30th degree northern latitude. The ore occurs both in the form of sands or pebble in the streams, or in the form of small veins in the granite.

None of the known deposits of wolframite is large, but there are many of them, and they are so widely scattered over the territory of the four southern provinces: Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Kwangsi, that it is impossible to characterize anyone region as exclusively a wolfram region.

The wolfram ores in the above four provinces contain an average of 43.5 per cent of metal. As a result of the fact that these deposits are so scattered it is very difficult to introduce a systematic method of survey or a modern rational method of exploiting them. The present methods are extremely primitive, making it impossible to obtain concentrates with a high metal contents, or higher than 67-72 per cent. Besides, in the concentrates remain approximately 5 per cent of manganese and small quantities of copper and tin.

At the present time wolfram ore is mined at tens of points of the above provinces, in each in small quantities, but principally in Hunan. It is not at present possible to estimate total reserves because of the incomplete surveys made and because of the fact of their being so scattered, but with regard to the province of Hunan it is known that the reserves of wolfram there are fairly limited.

The discovery was made and exploitation of wolfram ore in China begun only in 1914. Inasmuch as the entire quantity of wolfram ore mined is exported, the export statistics also give the approximate production data. The Chinese Maritime Customs publish the following export statistics of 60 per cent wolfram concentrates from China:

The Export of Wolfram Ore from China.

Years	Metric Tons
1916	2,000
1918	9,329
1919	2,941
1920	4,134
1921	2,342
1922	3,417
1923	4,016
1924	3,300

(To be continued next week)

Only Seven Days for Forging Chinese Revenue Stamps

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

Sir,—Foreigners, particularly of the die-hard class in Shanghai, oppose the abolition of extraterritoriality in China because of a fear that once it is surrendered, ther lives and properties would not receive protection. However, they take no notice of the fact that foreigners occasionally violate most shamefully their extraterriality rights, witness the recent sentence of only seven days imprisonment which was given a Japanese who forged some $40,000 worth of revenue stamps of the Chinese Government Rolled Tobacco Bureau. If K. M. Crawley had been a Japanese he probably would not have been pronounced guilty at all.

A CHINESE READER

Shanghai, Nov. 11, 1927.

Thomas F. Millard Returning to China Nov. 24

Thomas F. Millard, well known special correspondent and writer on Chinese affairs, departed from Seattle on Nov. 8 and is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai about Nov. 24. Mr. Millard went to America last summer where he lectured before the Williamstown Institute on the present situation in China, following which he contributed a series of articles to *Asia*, the *New Republic*, the *Nation* and other magazines and in addition has written a new book which will be out shortly. It is reported that Mr. Millard has been appointed special correspondent for a large syndicate of American newspapers.

Heavy Immigration into Manchuria

BY J. A. J.

THE number of refugee-immigrants from Shantung and Chihli into Manchuria has been remarkable this year, and there is no sign that the rate of influx will decrease at any time in the near future. It is computed that since Spring, some 500,000 refugee-immigrants have entered Manchuria and settled in the north. Half the number have distributed themselves between Kirin and Heilungkiang after passing through Harbin.

According to reliable information, about 200,000 have spread themselves over the northeast of Kirin Province via the Sungari and the Amur; 50,000 along the new Mukden-Hailungcheng Line, and 100,000 in Heilungkiang. Along the Chinese Eastern Railway, 100,000 have been attracted to the eastern section. On the western section, Anda district has drawn 23,000; Tsitsihar, 30,000; Fulaerdi, 14,000; Hsiaohotzu, 2,500; Nientzushan, 2,000; Chalantun, 1,000, and Tuerchiha, 500.

These refugee immigrants have been driven out of their homes in Shantung and Chihli by the continued civil war with its devastations, depredations and extortions. However, Manchuria has benefitted from it in that the increase in the number of immigrants has caused the area of arable land to increase also, thereby raising the wealth of the territory.

The Chinese Eastern Railway people, wishing to take full advantage of this immigration, are offering considerable assistance to the immigrants, whereas the District Superintendent of Ilan, Kirin Province, has organized a reclamation company for the purpose of using a portion of these immigrants to reclaim the wasteland of the district. A Society also exists at Fuchiatien, the Chinese Section of Harbin, with branches at several places, for providing relief to deserving immigiants.

Officials of the South Manchuria Railway Company report that there is now little room left for the development of South Manchuria whereas there is considerable room for the development of North Manchuria. Of the total area of North Manchuria, only one-fifth has hitherto been exploited, the other four-fifths still awaiting exploitation.

However, the crop output this season has been affected by unfavorable conditions. According to forecasts by the commercial intelligence department of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the figures for the Eastern Section are as follows:

Beans	500,000	tons.
Wheat	13,000	tons.
Beets	21,000	tons.

Beans have been badly affected by the cold weather coming much earlier than usual this year, and the result is that the quality is mediocre. Furthermore, such by-products as fungi, pine cones, wild grapes and honey have not been gathered in in sufficient quantities, thanks to the activities of bandits. Prices are, consequently, higher than usual. Wild grapes, for instance, which cost 70 cents a pood are now quoted at between $1.50 and $2.00 this year. Honey sells for $8 per pood. (a pood is approximately 40 lbs.)

The influx of refugee-immigrants from Shantung and Chihli has caused the arable land area to increase and this, in turn, has increased the amount of cereal stocks. This year's figures are placed at roughly 30,000 carloads, being a great increase over the total of any one year from 1923 to 1926 inclusive, namely:

1923	9,586	carloads.
1924	11,095	carloads.
1925	18,389	carloads.
1926	23,919	carloads.

Dairen, October 30, 1927.

SHIRTS made to measure

Expert cutters (formerly with Arthur & Bond Yokohama)

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road (corner Ezra Road)

Chinese Labor Migration to Manchuria

By C. Walter Young, M. A.

(Reprinted from "Chinese Economic Journd"

Daily in Dairen during the months of March and April hundreds of Chinese immigrants may be seen trudging from the wharves through the Japanese section to the Chinese quarter. Most of them are men, men of mixed ages. A goodly number wear their hair in the style sanctioned in pre-republic days. Behind them walk the women laboriously pegging along on bound feet. So with the girls, except the very youngest, for footbinding in China has by no means been entirely abandoned. Of the women, some are very old, some very young, and all are swaddled in wadded garments. Nightfall probably will find them in Hsiaokangtzu where the less impecunious will pay ten coppers and up for lodging for the night. Others will sleep in the streets. The morrow will see them on the first stretch of the long and toilsome overland trek north into Manchuria.

Whence come these thousands of peasant immigrants? Whither their destination? What inducements draw them from home, these to whom the ancestral soil means so much? What are their hopes for bettering their welfare here across the Gulf from the Shantung peninsula? In these and kindred problems is a field for investigation which has rarely, if ever, been the subject of careful study and report in English, hardly more in Japanese or Chinese. Yet there is probably nowhere in the world today a migration similar in size or parallel in point of bearing on a new area of colonization and industrial exploitation.

The migration of Chinese laborers from Shantung and Chihli to Manchuria is a population movement which transcends the ordinary sphere of labor economics. It has become a factor for permanent colonization of Manchuria, a means of outlet for thousands, hundreds of thousands, of peasant people from overpopulated Shantung and Chihli and other districts, a movement which has in it political as well as economic significance both for the Chinese and the Japanese, the latter of whom have political jurisdiction in Kwantung Leased Territory and in the South Manchuria Railway zone. The character of this annual migration, its historical antecedents, the motives for migration, the present extent and changing character of this migration, official encouragement and the facilities offered immigrants for travel on railways and steamships, occupation and destination of the immigrant laborers, these are the principal subjects which combine to furnish the content for this report.

Historical Antecedents of Present Migration Movement.

Chinese migration to Manchuria is not a new phenomenon. The valley of the Liao river, in spite of localized unproductive areas, is naturally fertile and in consequence was settled by many Chinese farmers from the south long before the establishment of the Manchu dynasty in 1644. Then as today in China the innocent peasant folk often were driven from their holdings by the incessant wars which were fought between the Ming soldiery and the Manchus and the other tribes living adjacent to the southern sections of Manchuria. Following the founding of the Manchu dynasty in Peking determined efforts were made to colonize the once populous Liao valley with Manchus, especially with the descendants of the Bannermen who were rapidly becoming indigent in the langourous atmosphere of the capital. Stringent measures were likewise taken to keep the Chinese from penetrating north beyond the Great Wall. The story of the Manchu attempts to colonize their homeland, left depleted by the thousands who comprised the imperial entourage which went to Peking, is but an ironic record of defeat for the victorious. The Manchus, ill-suited by nature to compete in agricultural pursuits, gave way to the unbeatable Chinese peasantry for whom Manchuria was then, as now, a region into which necessity forced them to migrate. In spite of stringent regulations governing issuance of passports to Chinese, and prohibitions devised to prevent them from purchasing land, southern Manchuria was by degrees populated by these farmers from Shantung and Chihli. Long before the Taiping rebellion the Chinese populations of these districts had "burst like torrents upon Manchuria," to quote the famous Jesuit traveler Abbe Huc, who visited Manchuria in his journeys from 1844 to 1846. Manchus by the hundreds abnegated their own nationality—and the questionable privileges pertaining thereto—to free themselves from the onerous regulations of the Court governing land tenancy.

The Sungari Region

Up to the reign of Tao Kuang (1821-1851) the regions watered by the Sungari river in central and northern Manchuria were almost exclusively inhabited by the Manchus and non-Chinese peoples. At the commencement of his reign, however, that is, contemporary with the westward movement of settlers across the Alleghenies and Appalachians in the United States, and shortly after the embassy of Lord Amherst to Peking, these lands were opened for sale to the Chinese so as to recoup the imperial treasury. Thereupon, "the Chinese rushed upon them like birds of prey, and a few years sufficed to remove everything that could in any way recall the memory of their ancient possessors." Thus wrote Abbe Huc whose sweeping assertion regarding the prevalence of Chinese in Manchuria at that early date deserves quotation: "It would be vain for any one now to seek in Manchuria a single town, a single village, that is not composed entirely of Chinese. You may now traverse Manchuria to the river Amour without being at all aware that you are not traveling in a province of China. The local coloring has become totally effaced." Abbe Huc was generally right. Certainly by the middle of the nineteenth century in southern Manchuria all but the last vestiges of civilization alien to the Chinese had been blotted out. Mukden, the home capital of the Manchus, had become a Chinese city, while the river valleys of Heilungkiang province, far to the north, had become populated with Chinese principally from Shantung and Chihli.

Since the middle of the nineteenth century there has been a steady flow of immigration north into Manchuria, the unsettlement during the Taiping rebellion and the disorders at Court which followed contributing to the encouragement of this movement. It was not until after the establishment of the Republic, however, that numbers came sufficient to warrant the statement that anything unprecedented was taking place. The last fifteen years have seen an enormous increase in the annual totals of immigrants to Manchuria. More significant probably is the constantly increasing percentage of those who remain as permanent or semi-permanent settlers, many of whom are now bringing their families with them from the homeland. It is probable that a million immigrants from the south will come to Manchuria during the current immigration year, that is, from November 1926 to and including October 1927.

Motives for Migration.

Underlying and explaining a population migration of such proportions there must be basal economic motives which cause such large numbers to quit the homeland for another. These motives are to be found in the desire to improve their livelihood, to alleviate the acerbrity of the struggle for existence, a causal factor in so many social phenomena in China. Manchuria has long been known as an important granary of China, and particularly since the opening of the century. With a total area of perhaps 365,000 square miles, only a fraction of which is under cultivation, and a population which, in spite of recent immigration, still is probably less than 20,000,000, Manchuria is yet the most favored single, sizeable area of Chinese territory into which surplus population can migrate.

Manchuria has a population of perhaps 50 or more per square mile, which indicates that it is, by and large, more densely populated than the United States. This does not make of it, however, a field of less importance from the immigration point of view. An area possessing a high standard of living is not to be compared for this purpose with one having a much lower one. Further, it should be understood that, while in the south of Manchuria population is rather dense, in the north it is quite different. According to the statistics of the South Manchuria Railway Company, Heilungkiang province has but 12 persons per square mile, which is but one-tenth the density of Fengtien province, and one-fifth that of Kirin. This sparseness of population in the north indicates why annually immigrant laborers, principally farmers from Shantung and Chihli, are flocking to take up lands newly opened. This is a natural flow of migration, for Shantung is ten times as thickly populated as Manchuria and forty times as densely settled as Heilungkiang.

Manchuria offers inducements in the form of readily available lands at low purchase or rental rates which account for much of the continued immigration during the past ten years. To this should be added the inducements offered in various industries, other than agriculture, particularly the demand for laborers at the coal mines of Fushun, Penhsihu, and Yentai, a demand which was particularly evident from 1918 to 1921 inclusive when the huge works at Fushun were most active in recruiting miners and helpers in Shantung and Chihli. The construction of several new railway lines in Manchuria, most recently the completion of the Ssupingkai-Chengchiatun-Taonan-Tsitsihar line and the line now under construction from Kirin to Tunhua, has demanded vast numbers of laborers to work with construction crews. If to these opportunities for employment be added the factor of the

local demand in industrial centers, principally at Dairen for laborers in various types of work, the combined demands will serve to explain how in the past these immigrant laborers have been absorbed in Manchuria.

Deplorable Conditions in Shantung

But the vast immigration from Shantung and Chihli principally, and from Shansi, Honan, Kiangsu, and elsewhere in China generally, is not to be explained solely on grounds of demand for them in Manchuria. Rather more important is the fact that they are being driven from their homes, whole families of them, by the ravages of internecine war, especially in Shantung and Chihli, and in the current year, in Kiangsu and Honan. In short, they are refugees. The remarkable increase in the number of immigrants during the immigration year of 1926 (November and December 1925 included), and during the present year is to be explained principally by the fact that conditions at home are unbearable Confiscation of crops and other movable property, heavy and ingeniously varied taxes, levies for military purposes, depreciated and continually fluctuating fiat money, and the ever-impending possibility of compulsory drafting of the young men into military service and of the older men as muleteers and burden bearers, account for the remarkable increase of immigration to Manchuria since 1920. In fact it would be quite possible to observe in a graph of immigration to Manchuria, month by month and year by year, the immediate and inevitable effect of these recurrent civil wars. From September 1925, to May 1926, for example, due to the civil wars fought for the possession of Tientsin and Peking, which interfered with transportation on the Peking-Mukden Railway, a sharp increase occurred in the number of immigrants who went to Manchuria from Tientsin by steamer to Dairen, rather than by the land route over the railway. And this year, since November 1926, refugees have flocked to Manchuria by the hundreds of thousands, many of them from Haichow and Shanghai, as well as from interior provinces, Shansi and Honan. Banditry in Shantung, near Tsinamfu and to the northeast of Tsingtao, has caused hundreds to flock to the port cities seeking passage for Manchuria, until now there is an actual temporary surplus of laborers in many parts of Manchuria which is causing great hardship to the refugees, and has demanded relief measures to tide over the temporary congestion. It should be added that crop failures in Shantung during 1926 have augmented the suffering which has caused whole families to seek fortune in Manchuria.

Deplorable Conditions in Shantung

While such deplorable conditions exist in Shantung, Manchuria has been relatively free from the ravages of civil war. Up to the last two years particularly there has not been serious interference with the normal course of trade. The present condition of the local fiat money, which has depreciated greatly, is causing localized suffering, but it is not to be compared with the economic disturbances elsewhere. In fact, since the inception of the Republic and before, during which time Marshal Chang Tso-lin has been answerable for peace and order, Manchuria has enjoyed an economic prosperity unmatchable elsewhere in China. This, combined with the factors enumerated above, explains the principal reasons for the present immigration to Manchuria.

The continued interest of Shantung laborers in Manchuria is traceable also to the fact that those returning from the season's labors to spend the Chinese New Year at home have brought back the glad tidings of salubrious surroundings, free from military levies, the news of new lands being opened by the provincial authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces which may be had at low purchase or rental rates. Probably few find their way to Manchuria as a result of mere desire for change or a compelling urge to pierce the barriers of the frontier and peer into the far country beyond. Wanderlust, which is characteristic of the Westerner, a pronounced expression of which is to be found in the adventures of English, Spanish and French buccaneers in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, is not a characteristic of the Chinese. That he is a colonist is due to the fact of the compelling necessity for a living. Food and clothing, not gold and finery, bring the Chinese immigrant laborer to Manchuria.

Present Extent and Changing Characteristics of the Migration.

Several distinct changes are to be noted within the last five years both in the quantity and the character of the labor immigration to Manchuria. Diverse, indeed, have been the figures appearing in the press purporting to be statistics of this migration, and though at no time up to the present has the annual total even approached the million suggested so frequently, nevertheless, the extent of the migration is so great as to have much bearing on the economic future of Manchuria. The maximum annual total of immigrants arriving in Manchuria from Shantung, Chihli, and adjacent provinces to 1926 never exceeded five hundred thousand. (See Appendix, Table 2.) In 1925, approximately that number came by sea and land, and between 500,000 and 600,000 during 1926. During 1923 and 1924 approximately 400,000 immigrant laborers and their families came to Manchuria each year.

In an ordinary year, that is, previous to 1925, no more than 400,000 Chinese immigrants came to Manchuria. Of this number about one half came by land, principally over the Peking-Mukden Railway from Tientsin and more remote stations particularly from the vicinity of Tsinanfu, Shantung. Another 150,000 to 175,000 came by sea to Dairen. The remainder of those arriving by steamer, junk and other vessels disembarked mainly at Yingkou (Newchwang) or Antung. In 1925 the total number of Chinese immigrants arriving at Dairen amounted to nearly 200,000, or approximately 65 per cent. of all those coming by sea, and 40 per cent. of the grand total of all Chinese immigrants coming to Manchuria during the year. (See Appendix, Table 1 and 4.)

The year 1926, however, marked a new epoch in Chinese migration to Manchuria, the momentum of which will hardly be stopped for the immediate future at least. Most noticeable is the sudden increase in the number of immigrants arriving in Dairen. Factors discussed above have driven hundreds of thousands of the poorest classes of peasantry from Shantung and Chihli, to which must be added the crop failures and the particularly burdensome conditions arising from the civil wars between Tientsin and Peking which interrupted transportation on the Peking-Mukden line after September 1925. Over 250,000 immigrants arrived in Dairen during the immigration year of 1926, showing an increase of over 60,000. from the previous year, and nearly 90,000 from 1924. (See Appendix, Table 1.) This sharp increase in immigration through Dairen is attributable not only to the general increase of immigrants to Manchuria, but especially to the fact that, on account of the disruption of railway traffic over the Peking-Mukden line, intending immigrants from Shantung and Chihli found it far more convenient, and at times necessary, to take the sea route. All traffic except military was practically stopped on the Peking-Mukden line for long periods during the height of the immigration season in March and April 1926

During 1926 approximately 70,000 immigrant laborers arrived at Yingkou and were transported north over the South Manchuria Railway *via* Tashihchiao to Mukden and points farther north. Of those arriving at Yingkou who do not travel north by rail no figures are available. The railway transported approximately 25,000 more immigrants north from Yingkou than in 1925. (See Appendix, Table 4.)

Since the last Chinese New Year, which fell on February 2 1927, an entirely unprecedented influx of immigrants and refugee from Shantung and Chihli, as well as from farther south, from Shanghai in particular, and from the interior provinces of Shansi and Honan, has swelled the monthly totals to enormous figures. By the first week in March Chinese immigrants north bound from Dairen numbered over 3,000 daily; on one day, March 2, 4,500 entrained there, according to a local press article in the "*Manchuria Daily News*," which paper gives more attention to Chinese immigration to Manchuria than any other paper published in the English language. For carrying them the South Manchuria Railway Company ran a special train of thirtyfive to forty cars daily, the first time that it has been, found necessary to add a train exclusively for the transportation of these immigrants.

Estimates made by the South Manchuria Railway of Chinese immigrants arriving in Dairen alone during March 1927 show that over 200,000 came from Shantung and Chihli of whom over one-fourth were women and children. In other words almost as many came to Dairen alone in one month as arrived there during the whole of 1926. If those entering at Yingkou and Antung be included and the numbers coming by rail over the Peking-Mukden line be added, it has been estimated that approximately 400,000 entered Manchuria during the one month of March—or as many as in an ordinary year up to 1926. On the face of these figures there is evidence that approximately a million immigrants will come into Manchuria this year. Baron K. Okra, director of the South Manchuria Railway, while in Harbin estimated that no less than 800,000 would enter North Manchuria during the immigration year. Mr. Futamura, chief of the Labor Bureau of the Railway, who, is probably as well informed as anyone on Chinese labor immigration to Manchuria, after careful checking of the figures so far available for this year, told the writer that he believed approximately one million immigrant laborers would come from other Chinese provinces to Manchuria this year—probably twice the total of any previous year.

The Return Migration from Manchuria.

Not only in point of numbers arriving, but in the annual total as well as the increased percentage of those remaining in Manchuria does the year 1926 make the turn of an epoch. The hitherto termed "spring come, autumn go" laborers from across the Gulf of Chihli in former years have left behind them wives, children and the others who comprise the expansive

Chinese *family*. A certain flow of annual savings of these emporary or seasonal residents of Manchuria return to Shantung, into the homeland, with the natural economic consequences both to Manchuria and to Shantung. The principal immigration months are those immediately following the Chinese New Year, particularly March, and to a lesser extent April and May, with a decreased number during the summer months. Certainly the most striking characteristic of this immigration has always been the fact that of those who come in the spring months the greater proportion return in the autumn to their home provinces, in order to avoid the more rigorous Manchurian winter and to enjoy the festive season of the Chinese New Year with relatives and friends. This return migration begins in October, increases during November and December until the zenith is reached during January, but a few weeks before the holidays. It is impossible to give an accurate percentage of the extent of the total return migration, though before 1926 probably it was about 75 per cent of the immigration for any given year. In 1925 and the following year, however, it was noticeable that arrivals in Manchuria offset the departures even during the months when usually there is the greatest return migration. In October and November of 1925, for example, many more immigrants arrived at Dairen than departed. (See Appendix, Tables 1 and 5.) Those returning through Dairen in 1924 were 65 per cent of the total arriving; in 1925, but 49 per cent; in 1926, 52 per cent. In the past more Chinese immigrants have returned over the Peking-Mukden Railway than by the sea route from Dairen, due, perhaps, to the fact that the South Manchuria Railway does not offer reduced rates for the return journey to Shantung and Chihli. For the period of five months of 1925 from February to June inclusive, over 175,000 immigrants arrived in Mukden over the Peking-Mukden line and continued north over the South Manchuria Railway. The same year, during the five months from October 1924 to February 1925, nearly 60,000 returned of which approximately 71 per cent traveled by way of the Peking-Mukden Railway overland, 10 per cent to Yingkou, and less than 20 per cent. to Dairen. Those returning from Mukden were approximately one-third of those who arrived after the Chinese New Year holidays.

The significance of these figures appears in the increased percentage of those who remained in Manchuria during 1925 and 1926. It is an indication of permanent or semi-permanent settlement, a condition which is evidenced by the character of their employment on new lands, at the Manchurian mines, along the railways being constructed, and in various other walks of life. It might well be surmised that the refugees who have been driven from their homes, and who carry with them what little of worldly wealth they possess wrapped up in a bag or two, have little intention of returning soon to their war-torn homeland. They have come in most cases to take up new land north of Mukden, some along the line of the Ssupingkai-Taonan line, and along the section opened during the summer of 1926 from Taonan to Tsitsihar. Hundreds flocked north as far as and beyond Tsitsihar, north of the Chinese Eastern main line; thousands crowded into Harbin to distribute themselves still farther north in the newly opened lands adjacent to the new Hulan-Hailun line and especially to the east toward Pogranitchnaya. Other thousands went east from Changchun on the Kirin-Changchun line, some to continue into territories adjoining the newly opened Kirin-Tunhua Railway area.

This characteristic of permanent settlement so evident in 1925 and 1926 is even more apparent during the current year, and when the figures for returning migration are computed it will probably be seen that less than fifty per cent have returned during the year.

Present Increase in Women and Children Immigrants.

That a greater percentage of the Manchurian immigrants will remain in Manchuria is indicated most directly by the fact that many of them have brought with them their families. Hardly a day passed during March, April, and May of this year when scores of women and children refugees and other immigrants were not to be seen trudging from the docks in Dairen. Because so much of the Chinese labor to Manchuria has been seasonal, wives and children have been left at home in the great majority of cases.

Of the total number of Chinese immigrants arriving in Dairen during 1925 only a little over 15,000 were women and children, or but 7 per cent of the total through that port. (See Appendix, Table 6.) Of this total 38 per cent returned the same year. (See Appendix, Table 7.) The following year, however, owing to circumstances discussed at length elsewhere, nearly twice that number, or over 30,000 women and children came to Dairen from Shantung and Chihli, or nearly 12 per cent of the total immigration there, of which total of women and children but 23 per cent returned, during the year.

The current immigration bears every evidence that the percentage of women and children to men immigrants is increasing remarkably. Everywhere along the lines of the railways in Manchuria, as at the docks in Dairen, whole families are seen with the men immigrants. At Changchun station, where the lines of the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway connect, throughout March, April and May, waiting rooms were crowded to capacity with the families and luggage of immigrants from Shantung and Chihli, as well as from Kiangsu province, whence they have come through Haichow and Shanghai. Women and children were much more numerous than in former years. On the steamer *Tencho Maru* of the Dairen Kisen Kaisha, which brought the writer to Dairen on April 6, 1927, there were 230 immigrants from Tientsin of whom forty were women and children, or a percentage of seventeen. Probably this will be a fair average of women and children to men for the current year.

Steamship Facilities for Carrying Laborers to Manchuria.

By far the larger percentage of labor immigrants who come to Manchuria by sea travel on steamships, though the numbers who annually come in Chinese junks are sufficient to make computations of totals difficult. Of the total of 254 863 immigrants who came to Dairen from Shantung and Chihli in 1926, over 80 per cent were carried by steamships of the following four companies: Dairen Kisen Kaisha (Japanese), Cheng Chi Kung Ssu (Chinese), Tanaka Trading Company (Japanese), and the Awakyodo Shipping Company (Japanese). A half dozen other shipping companies, including the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Hsuan Hsing Kung Ssu carry smaller numbers, but are not to be considered as factors of competitive significance.

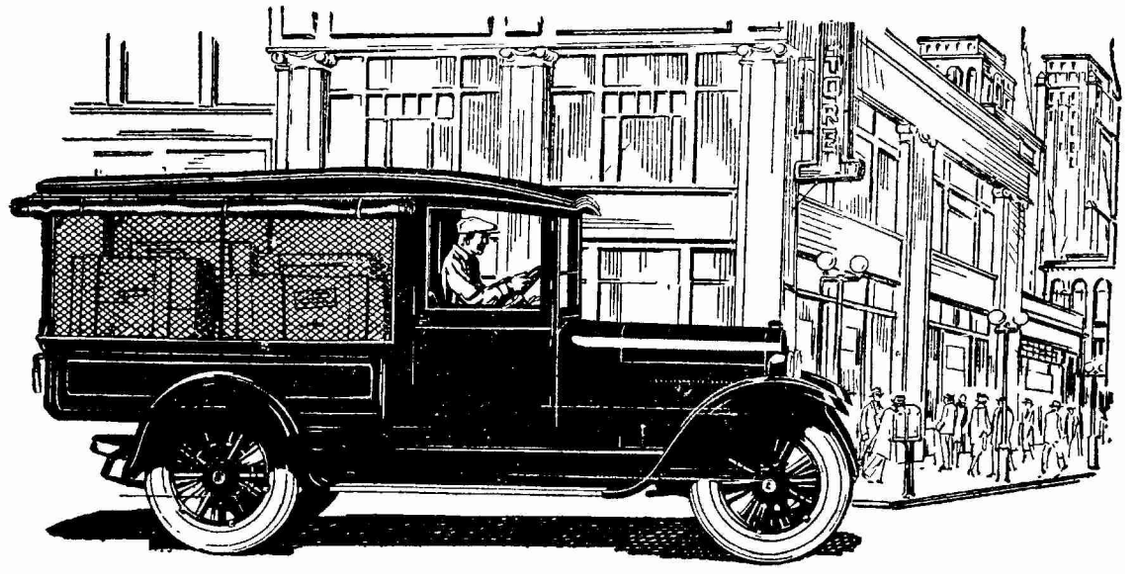
The carrying of Chinese immigrant laborers to Manchuria is a game of cut-throat competition in spite of the existence of a rate agreement between the leading companies operating in the traffic. Whatever may be the schedule of fares alleged to be charged by the competing shipping companies, it is a fact that these rates vary from cruise to cruise, and from vessel to vessel. The forwarding agent who has laborers to send to Manchuria will be confronted with the question: "How many coolies have you?" Coolies are cargo, the shipping agent in a port of embarkation will tell the forwarding agent of a batch of coolies. As cargo they will be charged according to the amount of cargo already consigned to be shipped. When goods cargo is heavy, charges for human cargo are correspondingly higher. This is the actual situation which prevails principally from Tsingtao and the Shantung ports. It is not so true of Tientsin where cargo and passenger traffic are relatively divided and where but one shipping company operates in the business of transporting these laborers. The shipping companies regard these immigrant laborers as exceptionally good cargo inasmuch as they are automotive. They walk on, and walk off, thus requiring no handling. No food is furnished them. Many are deck passengers and when cargo is heavy they rest on the packing cases.

Although the third class fare on the Dairen-Tsingtao route may be listed as Yen 7.00, as a matter of fact it is only about Yen 2.00 for the immigrant laborers. From Lungkou or Chefoo probably the rate will be from Yen 1.00 to 1.50, depending on the competition of other steamers lying at anchor in the offing or the conditions of cargo. When large groups of these laborers are sent aboard under one labor manager it often occurs that the rates are much lower than usual. From Tientsin the rate is less variable and, for the reasons mentioned, much higher, the regular third class rate being Yen 5.00. (All fares from China ports are in Chinese currency.) Reductions are made, however, the immigrant fare being probably from Yen 2.00 to Yen 3.00.

This system of carrying Chinese laborers to Manchuria leaves much to be desired. The laborers have to trust to circumstance to obtain passage at rates within their means when they are travelling independent of a recruiting agent. Obviously, numerous inconveniences and actual hardships fall to the lot of the laborers who would be entirely at the mercy of the companies were it not for the fact of actual competition. Once on board the steamer the passage is not particularly severe for these hardy immigrants. Their wants are few; their food usually plenty.

Official Chinese Encouragement of Migration to Manchuria

Facilitating this immigration, though probably a factor of only incidental importance, is the part which Chinese officialdom has played through opening new lands to settlement, through posting of proclamations in Shantung, Chihli, and Fengtien encouraging immigration into North Manchuria, and through governmental regulations devised to obtain reduced railway fares for intending immigrants. Whether these measures taken by the authorities, either in Manchuria or in the provinces from which the immigrants come, are the result of careful forethought or in pursuance of a definite plan to relieve population congestion in one part of China and at the



An Investment Based on Soundness

No commercial investment is sounder than that offered by Dodge Brothers Screen Commercial Car—as has been proved by its impressive twelve years' record.

One reason for this is the employment of tough and costly chrome vanadium steel wherever major strain is borne. The use of an unequalled number of drop forgings is another reason. Reinforced springs and a heavier deep channel frame than is generally found on cars of its rated capacity, emphasize the value of the investment.

The results are seen in the car's notable performances and low service costs.

DODGE BROTHERS, INC.
DETROIT, U. S. A.

Frazar Federal Inc., U. S. A., Tientsin—Peking
The Dragon Motor Car Co., Ltd., Hongkong
The China Motors, Inc., Shanghai
The L. E. Gale Co., Hankow

DODGE BROTHERS
COMMERCIAL CARS

42-495

Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works

Engineers, Boilermakers and Shipbuilders

SHANGHAI

Telephone:
C. 1676 & 1678

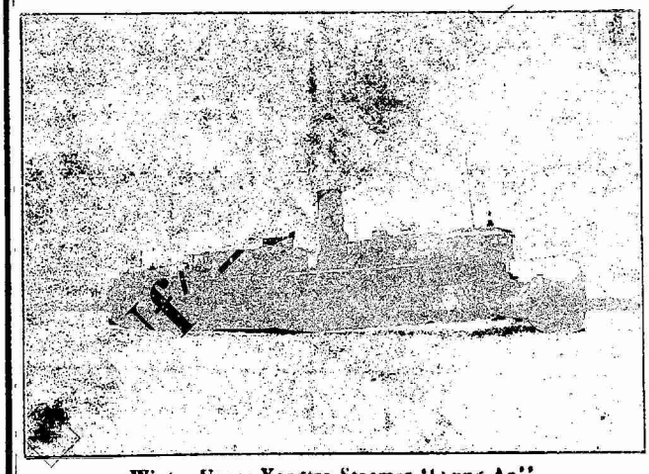
Cable Address:
"Sinodock,"
Shanghai

Codes Used:
A.B.C. 5th Edition,
Bentley's, Lieber's,
Standard, The
Engineering 2nd
Edition.

Two Dry Docks—Dimensions are

Name	Length on Blocks	Breadth		Depth on Sill
		Top	Bot.	
No. 1 Dock.....	545-ft.	70-ft.	62-ft.	20-ft.
No. 2 Dock.....	502- „	70- „	60- „	23- „

Sheerlegs to lift 75 tons.



Winter Upper Yangtse Steamer "Tung An"

On Trials—Speed 14.3 knots loaded.

153-ft. by 29-ft. by 8-ft. 6-ins. Draft 6-ft. 6-ins.

42-496

same time to develop national wealth in another may be a subject for conjecture. It would seem that with but an exception or two these measures are opportunistic, having little if any basis in study or appreciation of the significance of this annual migration of laborers to Manchuria. Because most of the Chinese immigrants to Manchuria are men, their families having been left behind, numerous evils have attended this annual migration. To remedy these and to encourage permanent settlement in Manchuria a statesmanlike move was made by the Peking Government through the Ministry of Communications in 1922. The Ministry drafted plans for allowing a substantial reduction of railway fares for women and children going to Manchuria. The scheme, however, was not carried into effect on account of Cabinet instability; the changes in personnel of the Ministry of Communications immediately after completely disrupting such plans as had been made Since 1922 several attempts have been made by the Ministry of ommunications to facilitate migration not only to Manchuria, but to Chahar, Suiyuan, Jehol and Mongolia, by granting low fares on the Peking-Mukden and the Peking-Suiyuan Railways.

In 1925 the Ministry of Communications promulgated "Regulations for the transportation of emigrants to the Frontier Provinces at reduced rates on the Peking-Mukden and Peking-Suiyuan Railways," which were drafted "for the purpose of encouraging emigration of laborers and farmers and their families to Manchuria and Mongolia." (Article 1). For the purposes of these regulations a *family* was defined to include "grandmother, mother, aunts, sisters-in-law, wife sisters, daughters, and nieces only." The schedule of reduced rates, effective during 1925 was given as indicated: Tientsin to Mukden or Yingkou, Yuan $4.00 per passenger; Talingho to Mukden, $1.40; to Yingkou, $1.00. Children under twelve were carried free. So with agricultural implements brought by the emigrants below a certain maximum weight.

Contemporary with the announcement of these special tariffs, under the auspices of Marshal Chang Tso-lin an Emigration Bureau (more properly, a recruiting office) was established in Tientsin (at Popei) for the purpose of recruiting and transporting to Manchuria the unemployed or the poor of Chihli province. The Bureau, being interested in the reclamation of Manchurian waste lands, announced that it would provide entire traveling expenses and certain allowances for the support of families of immigrants who would reclaim Manchurian waste land.

Tales of Eldorado

The civil and military governors of the Three Eastern Provinces have from time to time issued proclamations purporting to encourage immigration from the south. Mo Teh-hui, Civil Governor of Fengtien, announced at the opening of the immigration season in 1927 that free lands were available and would be given to settlers under the most liberal of conditions. General Wu Chun-sheng, Military Governor of Heilungkiang, has co-operated with subordinate officials in inviting immigrants to North Manchuria, while local magistrates of Heilungkiang have caused proclamations to be posted in Fengtien, Chihli and Shantung inviting immigrants to settle in special districts where cultivable lands were said to be available for the asking. Subsequent to the posting of these proclamations General Chang Tsung-chang, Military Governor of Shantung, published a statement indicating a personal interest in dispatching a portion of the farming population of Shantung to Manchuria to reclaim waste lands.

Summarily, it may be asserted that the co-operation of the authorities, particularly of the military, in encouraging or assisting this immigration to Manchuria has been rather more formal and verbal than actual and effective, In fact, careful scrutiny of the privileges alleged to be granted to intending settlers by local authorities, in Heilungkiang province, for example, has shown them to be the usual gilded tales of Eldorados told by land agents and interested officials. In the middle of March, during the height of the immigration season this year, the discontinuance of several of such privileges as lease of land rent-free, advance capital, and employment on placer mining on the Heiho, must have come as a shock to many who had forsaken all to come to Manchuria.

Manchurian Railways and Encouragement of Immigration.

Mention has been made of the regulations of the Ministry of Communications providing for reduced fares on railways operating from Tientsin to Mukden and Yingkou. The two other Manchurian railways most directly concerned with the transporting of these immigrant laborers are the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway, principally the southern branch. The Peking-Mukden line, extending as it does only to Mukden, does not penetrate far enough into Manchuria to carry the workers to their destinations. Consequently it is necessary for the immigrants coming over the Peking-Mukden line to change trains at Mukden, then to proceed north to Changchun by way of the South Manchuria Railway. Here the course bifurcates, and many go east over the Kirin-Changchun line, others north over the southern branch

TRADE-MARKS "IDENTIFY" YOUR PURCHASES

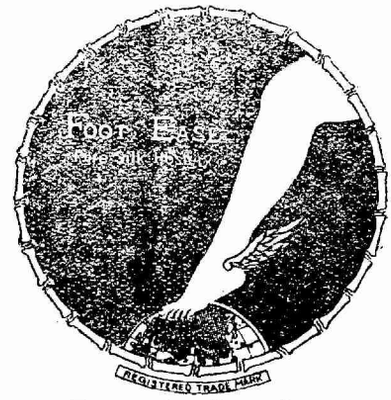
You can be assured of Reliable Goods by watching this page

PEACOCK CHEMICAL WORKS

Producers of

"Evercomb"

62 Kiangse Road, Shanghai



To wear for all occasions.

To make your hair *"Evercomb"*

Produced by

PEACOCK CHEMICAL WORKS

62 Kiangse Road, Shanghai

"Save the Surface and you save all"

永固漆造股份有限公司

上海西門斜橋麗園路九號

YUNG KOO MFG CO. LTD.

Manufacturers of Paints, Varnish, Dry Colors, etc.

9, Li Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Obtainable at all hardware and paint dealers

FOOT EASE

PURE SILK HOSIERY

"COPIED BY ALL - EQUALED BY NONE"

Manufactured by

Foot Ease Hosiery Mill

2612 East Yuhang Road

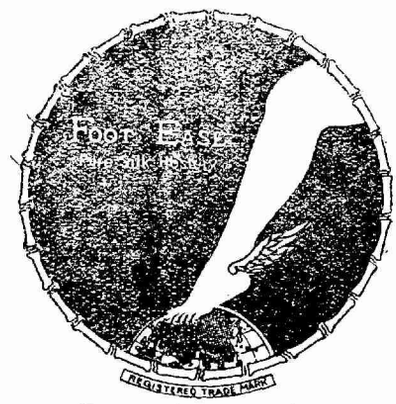
FACE BRICK

Supplied By

Tai Shan Brick & Tile Co., Ltd.

421 Lloyd Road, Shanghai

For all buildings to which we supply bricks and tiles, we always erect a signboard around the building under construction. It is a sign of quality, beauty and economy.



To wear for all occasions.

For better pictures

Agfa

Cameras *and* **Photo-Material**

Agfa 22 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Established 1901, 26 years of experince and judgment gained during this period are at your service.

Tuck Chang & Co.

67 Broadway, Shanghai

FOOT EASE

PURE SILK HOSIERY

"COPIED BY ALL - EQUALED BY NONE"

Manufactured by

Foot Ease Hosiery Mill

2612 East Yuhang Road

H. B. Campbell

14 Foochow Road, Shanghai.

The Name behind the Goods

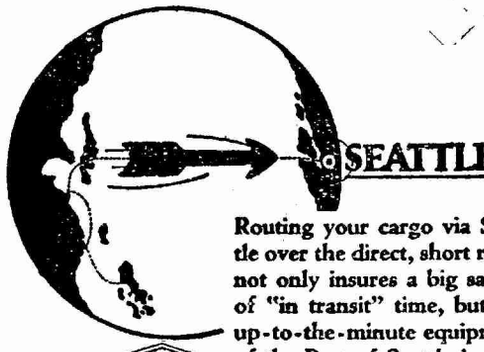
FOOT EASE
PURE SILK HOSIERY
"COPIED BY ALL - EQUALED BY NONE"

Manufactured by

Foot Ease Hosiery Mill

2612 East Yuhang Road, Shanghai

A 100-Ton Locomotive or a Bale of Silk or Matting



Routing your cargo via Seattle over the direct, short route not only insures a big saving of "in transit" time, but the up-to-the-minute equipment of the Port of Seattle insures greatest dispatch in transfer of cargo from ship to car, and effects a material further saving.

Take advantage of this economy and dispatch by routing your cargo via Port of Seattle.

Write TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT *for full details*

Ship via Public Terminals

The Route of 75 Per Cent of Silk Shipments

The PORT of SEATTLE
GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS

42-498

of the Chinese Eastern which connects with the South Manchuria Railway at Changchun. From Dairen many immigrants travel north by way of the South Manchuria Railway to proceed to Changchun, which is the chief distributing center in North Manchuria for these immigrant laborers, or perhaps only to Ssupingkai on the S. M. R., from there to continue over the Ssupingkai-Taonan and Taonan-Tsitsihar lines into North Manchuria.

The Chinese Eastern Railway has offered inducements by way of special cars and reduced rates north from Changchun, though the carrying capacity of their trains has been far below the requirements of this year, causing considerable inconvenience and actual suffering especially for penniless immigrants who were left behind day after day at Changchun station for want of accommodations. So great was the congestion at Changchun, however, during the latter part of April of this year that a special reduction was made in the railway fare from Changchun to Harbin, the ordinary fare being reduced from $3.80 (large dollars) to $2. Abuses attached to the system whereby the Chinese Eastern Railway had permitted tickets to be sold by private parties not attached to the railway, particularly by innkeepers, were in a measure remedied by the establishment of a special *kiosk* for the issuance of immigrants' tickets at Changchun. The Chinese Eastern Railway announced at the end of April their intention to transport free of charge immigrants over sixty and under ten years of age.

Since 1918 the South Manchuria Railway Company has offered reduced rates to immigrant laborers traveling north on their lines fron Dairen and Yingkou. The regulations enforced from 1919 were in effect until 1925 when the schedule of reduced fares in force until April first of this year was revised. From 1918 to 1921 inclusive reduced rates were given to immigrant miners in connection with through transportation fron Shantung and Chihli to the Fushun coal mines near Mukden. The immigrants' traveling expenses were provided through recruiting offices established in Shantung and Chihli according to a system of labor enlistment the characteristics of which will be considered in another section.

Reduced Fares

In general it may be said that the amount of the reduction given immigrant male laborers by the South Manchuria Railway according to the 1925 regulations varied from 35 to 40 per cent of the regular third class rate. Under these accommodations the immigrant laborers travel in a special class, usually in box cars or on good trains. Briefly, these fares from Dairen are as follow, the percentage of reduction given following each: To Mukden, Yen 3.75 (61%); Changchun, Yen, 7.10 (65.2%); Ssupingkai, Yen, 6.00 (66%); Fushun, Yen 4.10 (61%); Taonan, Yen 8.40. These rates are at present in force for men, as are those following. From Yingkou the reduced fares are as follow: To Mukden, Yen 1.75; Changchun, Yen 4.90; Ssupingkai, Yen 3.80; Fushun, Yen 2.20; and Taonan, Yen 6.20.

In response to a petition of the Shantung Club (Shantung Provincial Guild of Dairen) the South Manchuria Railway promulgated special tariffs applicable only to women and children accompanying the men immigrants or going to join their husband or fathers in Manchuria. The guild sought to obtain an additional reduction for the immigrant laborers but their request was not met by the Company. By the special regulations announced on March 30, 1927, however, to be enforced from April 1 to June 30, 1927, the South Manchuria Railway offered reduce rates for women and children. Formerly those paid the ordinary reduced rate of from 65 to 70 per cent of the ordinary third class rate. Under these regulations they were to pay but 50 per cent of the former reduced rate for women and children, that is, one half the fare in force for the men. All immigrants over sixty and under fifteen years of age were transported free. (Regulations of the South Manchuria Railway, October 1926, and Special Regulations, March 30, 1927.)

With these facilities, especially in the form of reduced fares, offered by the three railways carrying immigrants into Manchuria it would seem that the percentage of those taking advantage of them to travel by rail would be very large. As a matter of fact, however, only approximately 53,000 were carried from Dairen by the South Manchuria Railway by the special rate in 1925, and but 40,000 in 1924, or 27 per cent and 14 per cent of the total of immigrants arriving during the same year from Shantung and Chihli. If due allowance be made for the numbers who traveled over the railway as ordinary passengers and reduction be made for those who remained for work in Dairen and vicinity, the percentage carried by the railway will yet be small. Mr. Fukamura, of the Labor Bureau of the South Manchuria Railway, estimates that no more than from 30 to 40 per cent travel north on the railway. The others walk.

How far these hardy peasantry are ahle to continue the overland journey on foot, or how many of them are picked up by the trains along the line is problematical. Yet it is a fact, and a startling, one, that probably the great majority of them trudge along on foot for the greater part, if not the entire

distance, of the journey to Changchun, 435 miles from Dairen. The spectacle of these often almost penniless immigrants and refugees plodding along beside the railway tracks, daily left far behind by their more fortunate fellow immigrants who can avail themselves of the privilege of traveling by train, is a sorry one indeed. Yet it is a common one. That these immigrnnts choose rather to walk than to pay the railway fare of Yen 7.10 per head to Changchun is a suggestive commentary on the economic condition of these immigrant laborers who are now flocking into Manchuria. That they become charges on the local authorities in many cases and on relief agencies is to be expected.

Assistance for Immigrants and Relief for Refugees

This condition suggests the necessity for public charities and provision for assisting these immigrants and destitute refugees on their journey to their destinations, destinations occasionally extremely indefinite in the case of the refugees who have come under no particular auspices or without adequate preparation for their livelihood in Manchuria. Though Manchuria can hardly be characterized as a "far country, the paradise of fools," it presents for many thousands of immigrants an aspect far from inspiring to the newcomer. At the bottom of the intense suffering of many of these refugees from Shantung is of course, the fact that they are almost entirely without funds, either for traveling expenses or for food. For the relief of those arriving in Dairen a campaign to raise funds was conducted during March and April under the auspices of the Dairen and Shokoshi (Chinese quarter) Guilds (more properly called chambers of commerce, as these are organizations of business men, not artisans or laborers), with the co-operation of the Shantung Provincial Guild of Dairen, in which campaign the Japanese and Chinese daily newspapers took part. By the end of April the sum of $70,000 had been raised, though it was said that half had already been spent in relief measures. A circular appeal to the public was distributed in Dairen, Chefoo, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, Yingkou, and Mukden requesting subscriptions to the fund.

Shantung Club Assists

The Shantung Provincial Guild (Shantung Club) of Dairen has been the prime mover in this commendable enterprise of obtaining funds for relieving the distress among the Shantung immigrants and refugees. Of the immigrant laborers coming through Dairen in 1925, 85 per cent were from Shantung, or approximately 216,000. The work of the Shantung guild among their fellow provincials in Manchuria, especially in Dairen, is one of the most commendable examples of the service of provincial guilds which has come to the notice of the writer. The Dairen guild, which represents 80,000 Shantungese in the city, is particularly well organized under the chairmanship of Chih Tsu-hsiang, and occupies imposing premises in Terauchi-dori. Besides endeavoring to serve the usual ends of guilds of its kind, such as cultivating mutual acquaintanceship and, through this, to serve each other, the Shantung Guild of Dairen bent its efforts during the early months of 1927 to obtaining funds, administering relief, offering food and transit money to indigent immigrants from Shantung. It was in response to a petition of this guild that the South Manchuria Railway Company reduced railway fares for women from Dairen to points north.

It is not in Dairen, but farther north, that these immigrants suffer the geater hardships. The congestion at Changchun is particularly marked, though the local authorities have done something to relieve the suffering by supplying free millet. A gruel depot was established at the Chinese Eastern Railway station. At Fushun a critical situation occurred during April 1927 when from two to three thousand immigrant laborers arrived only to find that the individual who engaged them had disappeared. In order to relieve the immigrants, who during February and March arrived in Harbin at the rate of 3,000 daily, the local authorities made arrangements with the Northeastern Navigation Board (the Chinese department which has taken over the Chinese Eastern Railway Fleet on the Sungari) for free passage on the river vessels for the deserving poor.

Labor Recruiting System in Shantung and Chihli

Under the present conditions characterized by the unprecedented exodus of refugees from Shantung and Chihli it is obvious that labor recruiting is not as essential as previously. Nevertheless, the Japanese maintain recruiting offices in these two provinces today which were of greatest utility during the years immediately following 1918. The shortage of miners at Fushun coal mines in 1918 which was the immediate result of a period of great expansion of the mines caused the Japanese management to establish recruiting stations, which recruited for the Fushun mines alone the following totals: In 1918, 10,875; 1919, 12,897; 1920, 16,516; and in 1921, 15,239 miners or mine helpers. The following year only a little over a thousand were recruited in Shantung and Chihli for the Fushun mines; in no year following 1921 has the annual number recruiting exceeded five thousand. At present Japanese labor recruiting offices are maintained at three places in Shantung (Tsinanfu,

CHINA TODAY: POLITICAL

By

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck

Lecturer on History of the Far East at Harvard University

This booklet contains in its 500 pages an analysis and consideration of the present situation in China under the general chapter headings of:

1.—The Revolution and Nationalism.
2.—The Revolt Against External Influences.
3.—The Attitude and Policy of the United States.
4.—Copies or Summaries of all of the Treaties, Notes and Pronouncements Having a Bearing on the Present Situation.

Price 30 cents (Mex) including postage.

Send orders to

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4, Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

26 BROADWAY NEW YORK

SOCONY 美孚行

The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils
Gasoline and Motor Spirits
Asphaltums, Binders and Road Oils
Lubricating Oils and Greases
Fuel Oil
Paraffine Wax and Candles
Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Branch Offices in the Principal Cities of

Japan	Philippine Islands	Turkey
China	Straits Settlements	Syria
Indo-China	Netherlands India	Bulgaria
Siam	South Africa	Greece
India	Australia	Jugoslavia

Chefoo, Tsingtao), and four places in Chihli (Chaoyang, Lingyuan, Chinhsien, Tientsin). Formerly there were in all ten or twenty, varying according to the demands of each year.

When recruiting of labor is practised the methods obviously vary with the occupations for which they are employed. By far the greater majority, particularly of those from Shantung, go to Manchuria to become agricultural laborers. It is important also to realize that regardless of the occupation in Manchuria for which they are recruited agriculture has generally been their means of livelihood. A survey of wharf laborers in Dairen made during 1925 showed that approximately 70 per cent of them came from the farm. In the case of agricultural laborers most of them go to Manchuria in consequence of communication with friends or relations already there. Their destinations, like those who proceed to the mines, is generally fairly definitely fixed, though it is probable that many of them move with the winds of information which they gather along the route of their journey overland in Manchuria.

For the mines Chinese laborers are recruited through what the Japanese call *oyakata*, or head coolies. These types vary, but that in effect at Fushun being more or less characteristic of the several. Under this system of hiring laborers in Shantung and Chihli a labor boss, who may have under him, for example, a hundred laborers whom he has already hired, undertakes to supply a given number for the company with which he is associated for this purpose. The company may advance the *oyakata* funds to assist in obtaining the laborers, to advance their traveling expenses and similar charges. Otherwise the labor boss is solely responsible for obtaining the specified number. When the laborers have begun work for the company the responsibility of the *oyakata* does not cease. They still remain responsible to him for various purposes, as for example, if they desire to stop work before completing the first thirty days of their employment. In such a case the *oyakata* must remunerate the company, probably paying a stipulated sum for the nonperformance of the laborer's agreement, or perhaps forfeiting his commission from the company. This system amounts almost to a type of indentured labor with the labor boss as go-between, a system quite consistent with Chinese custom and one which does not seem to be particularly unsatisfactory, A somewhat similar system prevails for recruiting laborers for the Dairen wharves, except that the conditions of labor there being especially attractive for the workers it is not necessary to advance them traveling expenses from the place of recruiting.

Wages and Standard of Living in Manchuria

The writer has made no thorough study of wage scales in different employments in Manchuria. Generally, however, from such studies as he has made it is possible to assert that the employees of the mines, especially at the Fushun coal mines, and those of the South Manchuria Railway, are the best paid, if due allowance be made for housing facilities, recreation, hospital care and other incidentals. At the Fushun mines Chinese miners are paid from Yen 0.52 to Yen 0.54 per day, the wages varying with skill and type of work of the miners. Ordinary helpers on part time are given on the average Yen 0.35 per day.

Probably the majority of the immigrant laborors who take up farming do not at once purchase or lease land for themselves. They hire out to a friend or relative for an annual wage, payable twice during the year, and receive from their employer housing and food, but not clothing. Their annual salaries are in consequence very small and difficult to compute accurately. According to Mr. Futamura, of the Labor Bureau of the South Manchuria Railway, their annual salary in money is probably from ten to twenty dollars (big money).

The standard of living in Manchuria is generally much higher in the southern part, and particularly so in Dairen. Agricultural laborers in the newly opened territories along the line of the Taonan-Tsitsihar line live in houses better characterized as huts which, in the dry climate of the Manchurian summer, are yet quite serviceable for the countryfolk who have not been accustomed to much better in their homeland in Shantung. The principal foods of Chinese peasantry in central and northern Manchuria are *kaoliang*, millet, flour and corn-meal (maize).

Bearing of Annual Labor Migrations on the Future of Manchuria.

What this annual migration of Chinese laborers from Shanghai and Chihli means to the economic future of Manchuria may well be prognosticated. It means for Manchuria what the usual prevalence of cheap labor means in an area undeveloped but possessing latent natural resources, especially those iconducive to the growth of manufacturing such as coal and iron. That this cheap labor is in itself a factor of potential importance for the future goes without saying. Mere presence of labor supply, however, will avail little without adequate capital, except as a means to develop agriculture on a small scale sufficient solely for local consumption. Nor do new lands alone insure economic success to pioneers. There is urgent need of official attention to the matter of opening new lands in which programs the assistance of trained rural economists should be employed. It is to be hoped that in this respect the administration of the Three Eastern Provinces will be actuated by a desire for pubic service.

Further, the fact of this remarkable annual migration from one of the most densely populated provinces of China, namely Shantung, has in it a concrete suggestion for ameliorating the suffering which certain sections of China experience perennially as the consequence of floods, drought and famine from other causes. It would be entirely practicable for organized agencies interested in the economic and social welfare of rural China to consider definite plans for colonizing projects in northern Manchuria. To finance such projects would be no more difficult than to finance projects in reclamation, conservancy and road-building and would probably be less palliative and more permanently remedial.

TABLE I.

Showing the Increase of Immigrants Arriving at Dairen.

Month	11	12	1	2	3	4
1923						
1924	10,631	10,259	7,823	12,024	42,117	18,674
1925	12,316	10,736	5,050	26,169	42,285	22,232
1926	16,253	12,149	14,609	10,368	60,705	42,195

Month	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1923							
1924	13,821	8,891	7,162	10,504	8,825	14,313	165,044
1925	18,693	9,927	10,678	10,679	11,867	13,170	193,602
1926	23,870	14,168	14,549	14,183	11,571	20,243	254,863

Total 3 years 613,509

(The months of November and December (11 and 12) are for the previous year. See Table 3 for figures showing number of emigrants returning to Shantung and Chihli during the same period).

TABLE II.

Showing Place of Departure of Dairen Immigrants from Shantung and Chihli.

Port of Departure	Tsingtao (including Haichow	Chefoo (including Weihaiwei	Lungkou (including Tengchow	Tientsin	Others	Total
1924	48,347	56,321	35,114	14,575	10,686	165.044
1925	58,372	50,821	40,547	16,652	27,410	193,802
1926	105,725	70,064	40,110	30,758	8,206	254,863

TABLE III.

Showing Destination in Manchuria of Immigrants Arriving at Dairen.

	Changchun	Kungchuling	Ssupingkai	Kaiyuan	Tiehling	Mukden	Anshan	Fushun	Total
1924	20,058	415	567	2,430	611	7,864	2,129	6,316	40,400
1925	22,060	647	1,646	3,730	1,604	13,957	2,283	7,662	53,589
1926	41,406	1,220	2,293	5,941	995	13,469	2,496	11,036	78,856

TABLE IV.

Showing Destination in Manchuria of Immigrants Arriving at Yingkou.

	Changchun	Kungchuling	Ssupingkai	Kaiyuan	Tiehling	Mukden	Fushun	Total
1924	26,242	892	1,559	2,904	1,079	12,169	2,478	47,323
1925	23,455	1,053	1,213	2,757	817	12,839	3,198	45,332
1926	42,783	1,075	2,447	2,751	898	15,772	3,296	69,122

(*Continued on page 311*)

INCREASE IN SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Effective on January 1, 1928

Owing to increased cost of production and decrease in advertising revenues incidental to depressed business conditions, THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW is forced to announce an increase in the subscription rate from Mex. $10 a year to Mex. $12 a year, including postage, for all subscribers residing within China.

For subscribers residing outside of China the rate will be increased from G. $7.50 a year to G. $10 a year, including postage, (in figuring exchange, count Mex. $2 for G. $1.)

The New Rates In Detail

Local, China Outports, Japan & Dairen

1 Year	½ Year	¼ Year	Cash Sales
Mex. $12.00	Mex. $7.00	Mex. $4.00	Mex. 40 Cts. per copy

United States, Philippines, Europe, Singapore, Russia, etc.

1 Year	½ Year	¼ Year
G. $10.00	G. $5.50	G. $3.00 (U. S. Currency)

SPECIAL OFFER

Since the new rates will not become effective until January 1, 1928, subscribers desiring to renew their subscriptions prior to January 1, may do so at the old rates of Mex. $10, for subscribers residing in China, and G.$7.50 for those residing abroad.

Those desiring to avail themselves of the foregoing offer are urged to use the attached blank form:

.....

Subscription Department
THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
4 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai.

Please renew my subscription which expires.....1928 for another year. My check for.....is enclosed.

Signed.....

Street .....

City .....

Hankow Falls To Nanking Forces—Tang Shen-tse Flees

BY J. B. P.

Military forces affiliated with the Nanking Government under the command of Generals Li Tsung-jen and Chen Zung-yung have defeated the Wu-han forces under Gen. Tang Shen-tse and have occupied the Hankow district. Although reports are in circulation that a part of Gen. Tang's forces will attempt a stand at Hanyang where the large Government arsenal is located, these reports have not been confirmed and it is thought now that the eastern part of Hupeh province will be taken over immediately by the Nanking Government, which has already announced a provisional administration for the area. Western Hupeh is still controlled by Gen. Yang Sen, the Szechuen militarist who has his headquarters at Ichang. Latest reports have it that Gen. Yang is cooperating with Nanking, but obviously the cooperation is only nominal for Gen. Yang belongs to the old regime and probably will maintain his position independently of anything Nanking may be able do to dislodge him for the present.

Photo by Merle LaVoy, Pathe.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Former Generalissimo of the Nationalist Forces, Who Has Returned to Shanghai, and According to Report, Will Shortly Resume His Political Activities as a Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

Little Actual Fighting

The war between the Nanking and Hankow factions was largely of a bloodless character, for the Hankow forces under Gen. Tang Shen-tse made little resistance, simply falling back before the advancing Nanking troops. Some fighting occurred in the vicinity of Wu-sueh between Kiukiang and Hankow, but the Wu-Han forces quickly withdrew, falling back on Hankow. The reason for this was due, according to report, to the refusal of the Nationalist generals under Gen. Tang to fight. The *Kuo Min* news agency, official organ of the Nanking Government, in its report on Monday, Nov. 14 stated that the Wu-Han Generals, Ho Chien, Li Ping-shan and Liu Hsiang, subordinates of Tang Shen-tse, had sued for peace and had sent representatives to Nanking offering to surrender to the Government.

The whereabouts of Gen. Tang Shen-tse are still a mystery, it being reported that he had gone to Hupeh province or to Japan. Members of the Nanking Government incline to the belief that he has gone to Japan owing to the fact that he probably would not be able to maintain his position in Hunan province in the face of active opposition on the part of both Nanking and Canton.

There was considerable disorder in Hankow in the period following the departure of Gen. Tang and the arrival of the Nanking forces. Foreign reports from Hankow stated that there was considerable rioting and looting on the part of the troops which were left leaderless upon Gen. Tang's departure. Considerable Chinese property was burned and it was also reported that several of the Chinese banks were looted. There were also several clashes between the troops and armed laborers when some of Tang's soldiers looted and burned the Central Labor Union Headquarters. Gen. Tang was said to have gotten away with a considerable amount of silver which he looted from the government banks. Japanese and French marines were landed to protect their companions, while it was reported that the Chinese residents of the former British concession turned out and defended that area against the rioting troops.

Preparing for Northern Advance

The Nanking Government, according to report last week, is now making active preparations for a renewal of the Northern advance in cooperation with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang who has now cleared the Chihli-Shantung troops out of eastern Honan and southwestern Shantung. According to a telegram from Nanking on Nov. 14, Feng's forces captured the strategic point of Tsaochowfu in southwestern Shantung and are now advancing directly on Tsinanfu, the capital of the province which is only 60 miles distant. In addition to this his forces are reported to have enveloped Hsuchowfu, the junction point of the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow Railways in northern Kiangsu and may shortly occupy that place. Feng's advance eastward has had the effect of forcing the Chihli-Shantung troops under Gen. Sun Chuan-fang to evacuate the section of the Tientsin-Pukow railway running from Pukow to Hsuchowfu, so that the Nanking forces were able to occupy Pengpu without difficulty several days ago.

According to the plans of Nationalist Government, the drive against Marshal Chang Tso-ling is now to start in earnest with three armies in the field under Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi, Feng Yu-hsiang, tupan of Honan and the Nanking forces, the combined strength being 300,000 men. The Nanking reports all claim that Yen Hsi-shan has not been defeated as the reports from Peking have tended to indicate and that while Yan has been forced to withdraw from the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan railway lines, he is still harassing the Fengtien troops in the vicinity of Peking and is still holding the town of Chochow, southward of Peking.

What apparently is happening is that Yen Hsi-shan being unable to withstand Marshal Chang's strength of men and munitions has adopted guerilla tactics which are having a demoralizing effect upon Marshal Chang's troops and also upon the population of the territory in the vicinity of the Capital, which apparently has turned against Chang Tso-ling owing to his terrorist methods in the Peking area where it is reported he has executed more than a hundred Chinese students owing to their alleged affiliation with the Kuomintang.

Politics in the Kuomintang

On Nov. 11, several members of the Nanking Government, including Tan Yen-kai, Sun Fo, C. C. Wu, Chen Zung-yung, Ho Yin-Chin and Li Tsung-jen sent a letter to Wang Ching-wei, Hu Han-min and Koo Meng-yu which practically agreed to Wang Ching-wei's contention that the Nanking Central Special Committee was an illegal body and consenting to the calling of a general conference of the Kuomintang Central Executive and Supervisory Commlttees to be held in Shanghai shortly. Wang Ching-wei, who is still in Canton, is expected back in Shanghai shortly for a preliminary conversation, following which a general conference will be called The letter from the Nanking leaders to Wang Ching-wei and associates contained the following statements:

"As affairs stand at present, the military phase of the situation is most hopeful, whereas political and party affairs are making little progress. The fact remains that if we have no solution for the confusing issues in the Party, the Party and the Government, must be, of necessity, impeded in their proper functioning. The crucial question of the moment, therefore, is to settle the disputes within the party, so as to achieve unity in the Kuomintang and the working out simultaneously of the military and political phases of the campaign, in order that the work of the revolution can be completed."

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Returns

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, former generalissimo of the Nationalist forces who has been in Japan for several weeks, has returned to Shanghai and while he declares he has no intentions of resuming military activities, he is undoubtedly taking an active interest in political affairs and will participate in the forthcoming Kuomintang conference. A report through the Japanese *Toho* news agency from Hongkong on Nov. 14 stated that Wang Ching-wei, General Li Chi-sum and Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, had received a cabled invitation from Gen Chiang Kai-shek to come to Shanghai for a preliminary conference on the matter of reorganizing the Nationalist Government. T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government at Canton and Hankow has also returned to Shanghai from Canton and is planning to remain here for the present. G. T. Wang, another prominent member of the Kuomintang, has gone to Chengchow, Honan province, where he is assisting Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang in straightening out the administration of the Lung-Hai Railway.

(Continued from page 308)

TABLE V.

Showing Number of Emigrants Returning from Dairen to Shanghai and Chihli.

Month	11	12	1	2	3	4
1924	12,006	12,729	14,700	5,998	10,504	7,167
1925	14,057	16,472	10,454	6,996	7,452	6,088
1926	11,166	20,506	28,658	13,266	14,170	11,407

Month	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1924	6,270	5,244	5,267	5,966	6,534	15,060	107,455
1925	6,979	4,671	5,514	5,260	4,236	6,637	95,816
1926	7,614	5,767	5,911	5,061	4,806	6,128	134,460

Total for 3 years 337,731

(See Table I for number of immigrants arriving in Dairen for the same period.)

TABLE VI

Showing the Increase in Number of Women and Children Immigrants Arriving at Dairen.

From	Tsingtao	Chefoo (including Weihaiwei)	Lungkou (including Tengchow)	Tientsin	Others	Total
1925	6,851	2,488	1,775	2,377	2,023	15,474
1926	18,742	4,141	2,069	4,654	855	30,461

Total 45,935

TABLE VII.

Showing Number of Women and Children Emigrants Returning to Shantung and Chihli.

To	Tsingtao	Chefoo including) Weihaiwei)	Loungkou (including Tengchow)	Tientsin	Others	Total
1925	2,903	1,017	785	334	863	6,002
1926	2,966	1,631	1,003	815	496	7,011

Total 13,013

The Statesmanship We Deserve

Edward Price Bell, a journalist known for his work in the foreign news service of the *Chicago Daily News*, (U. S. A.), said something recently to the Rotary Club of Chicago which is of interest to Rotarians everywhere. "The Rotary spirit," he said, "by whatever name you may call it, is the spirit of civilization, the spirit of culture, the spirit of charity, the spirit of peace. This spirit must be made to beat pitilessly upon the political conscience of the world. The nations can have the statesmanship and the diplomacy which they *deserve*—no better, no worse.

"All the political portents, all the political omens, will be good—when? When the hard-working, justice-honoring, peace-loving masses of the world, rise in their might and *demand* that they shall be good. Then, gentlemen, and only then."—From *The Rotarian*.

OBJECTS OF ORIENTAL AND
WESTERN FINE ART CURIOS,
Silk Goods, Crockeries, etc.
TOYO MURAKAMI
26B, Kiangse Road (corner Ezra Road)

In the United States Court for China

In re
Last Will and Testament
of
GILBERT REID,
Deceased.

Cause No. 2997
Estate No. 1245
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of GILBERT REID, Deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 12, 1928, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

S. REYNOLDS REID.
Executrix
318 Avenue Joffre
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.
November 4, 1927.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Capital Authorized $10,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 7,500,000.00
Surplus & Reserves 1,741,000.00

HEAD OFFICE PEKING

BRANCHES:

Peking	Shanghai	Tsinan
Harbin	Hankow	Tientsin

Correspondents throughout the World

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

General Banking Business Transacted, Drafts Issued and Telegraphic Transfers Effected, Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold, Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit Issued, Interest Allowed on Fixed Deposits, Current and Savings Accounts.

Through our Connections with Banks in America and Europe and our Affiliations in China, We Are Well Equipped to Serve Our Clients in Their Domestic and Foreign Trade.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce
11 Nanking Road

Telephone C. 8641, 8642, 8643
Telegraphic Address: "SinamBank, Shanghai" Codes Used: Bentley's, Peterson's & Peterson's 2nd. Ed.

Men and Events

General Bei Chung-hsi, Nationalist commander in the Shanghai area, proceeded to Nanking Monday, November 14.

Mrs. A. H. Swan delivered a lecture on Jade at the monthly meeting of the American Women's Club, Shanghai, November 15.

Mrs. C. C. Wu, after having been detained by the Tientsin authorities, returned to Shanghai from the north by steamer November 16.

Admiral Tyrwhitt spoke at the meeting of the Rotary Club at the Astor House November 17, during the course of a "father and son" tiffin.

Dr. W. S. New, well known Chinese physician and surgeon, accompanied by Mrs. New, has returned to Shanghai after a trip around the world.

Yang Hsien-feng has been appointed assistant managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways. H. S. Lee is managing director.

Defeated by the Northerners, Chiang Kai-shek has resigned from the Southern Army. In the Coolidge phrase, he does not choose to keep on running.—*San Diego Union.*

A memorial service to the late Dr. Gilbert Reid will be held at the International Institute, 318 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, at three o'clock in the afternoon of November 29.

I Hsuan Si has been appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs at Soochow, according to recent announcement of the Nationalist Government at Nanking.

Dr. Herbert Chatley of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board has returned to Shanghai after several months absence on vacation in England. Dr. Chatley was accompanied by Mrs. Chatley.

"Jade Traditions and Early Chinese Culture" will be the subject of a lecture to be given before the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, November 24 at 5.30 p.m. by K. C. Wong.

"What funny names these Chinese towns in the news have," remarked a man from Schenectady as he read a Poughkeepsie newspaper on his way to meet a friend in Hoboken.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

C. D. Litchfield, publisher of *The Orient* (Shanghai) proceeded to Hankow during the week to look after the interests of the *Herald*, whose editor Bruno Schwartz is seriously ill in hospital with blood poisoning.

The Governing Board of Community Church, Shanghai, voted at a meeting held on Nov. 7 to invite Dr. J. V. Latimer to become full-time pastor of the Church. Dr. Latimer has been serving on a part-time basis for several months.

Comm. G. D. Musso and Dr. O. Fischer, members of the Italian law firm in Shanghai which bears their names, returned to Shanghai from Europe last week *via* Siberia. The former had been absent in Italy about a year and the latter about three months.

Sir Cecil Clementi, Governor of Hongkong, arrived in Peking for a visit of several days. Marshal Chang Tso-ling and the Peking Cabinet gave several elaborate entertainments in his honor. The Governor of Hongkong has been on a trip through Japan and Manchuria.

Yokichi Okuma, third secretary of the Japanese Legation in Peking, died on Nov. 4 at the Peking Union Medical College. His death was caused by typhoid fever. Mr. Okuma had been a member of the Japanese diplomatic service for ten years. He is survived by a wife and three children.

Jndge John C. H. Wu at the Provisional Court recently delivered a judgment reversing a decision of the former Mixed Court in the case brought by Rizaeff Freres against the Soviet Mercantile Fleet. Judge Wu held that the Court hnd no jurisdiction, whereas the previous Mixed Court had held that it did have jurisdiction. The case involved alleged damages to a cargo of tea.

Oscar Slater, whose case in England was somewhat similar to that of Sacco and Vanzetti in the United States, who has been serving a life sentence at Peterhead for murder in Glasgow in 1908, of an elderly woman (a reprieve from the original death sentence having been granted) will, according to a telegram from London during the week, be released soon and may go to stay with his niece in Germany.

Admiral and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol were the guests of honor at a dinner given on Thursday evening, Nov. 10 by the Shanghai chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The dinner was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Service and was presided over by Mrs. P. H. Dunbar, regent of the local chapter. Admiral Bristol delivered an address dealing with his experiences in Turkey. Mrs. Bristol is a member of the chapter in Mobile, Alabama.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics appearing under this heading, are taken mostly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official) Nationalist (Wu-Han official) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles appearing in the local Chinese press).

November 9—Toho report from Peking states that Chihli-Shantung troops have started counter-attack on Lung-Hai line and claim to still hold Kueiteh—Kiukiang report states Gen. Li Tsung-ren's army defeated 35th and 36th Wu-Han armies in region of Huangmei and occupied that region and that Tienchiachen and Whusueh are also controlled by Gen. Li—Japanese, British and French Ministers reject Chang Tso-ling's request for salt revenue in Chefoo—*Toho* message from Hongkong states that the Soviet Consul and Vice-Consul at Canton were detained by Canton police while on way to a labor meeting on Soviet anniversary and detained for a considerable time—*Toho* report from Canton states that T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance of Nationalists, who has been in Canton, is returning to Shanghai in the hope of trying to join with Chiang Kai-shek in reuniting the Kuomintang—*Toho* report from Tokyo states that Japanese Government has not reopened the negotiations with Chang Tso-ling over the Manchuria and Mongolia questions—*Kuo Min* report from Chengchow reports that Shansi leaders held conference with Feng Yu-hsiang when arrangements were madefor united assault on Chang Tso-ling —Nanking Government publishes details of proposed kerosene and gasoline tax—Feng Yu-hsiang claims that his troops are rapidly enveloping Hsuchowfu and city will shortly be captured—*Kuo Min* report from Nanking alleges that Sun Chuan-fang has absconded to Dairen with a considerable sum of money belonging to Gen. Chang Chung-chang—Nationalists protest alleged loan of G.$5,000,000 which Chang Tso-ling is reported to have floated on the security of the Belgian portion of Boxer Indemnity—Sun Fo, Minister of Finance, appoints Tang Lai-kong as head of anti-Opium Bureau—*Kuo Wen* report from Nanking states Tang Shen-tse's troops are retreating in direction of Yochow —Chang Tso-ling employs two French aviators as instructors for his aviation corps—Chang Tso-ling sends $200,000 to Hsuchowfu to pay the Chihli-Shantung troops—Tang Shen-tse demands that Hankow merchants raise $250,000 for military funds.

November 10—Nanking forces penetrate into Hupeh, it being reported that Gen. Tang Shen-tse may be forced to retreat into Hunan shortly, possibly without a fight—Central Special Committee at Nanking appoints Gen. Hsu Chung-hsi as Party' delegate to Japan, Europe and America to investigate Kuomintang organs; votes to establish newspaper, the *Central Daily News* in Nanking; issues proclamation guaranteeing freedom of religion; decides to adopt regulations prohibiting members of Kuomintang from smoking opium and prescribing punishment therefor-Nanking Government issues regulations governing salaries of officials ranging from $80 to $800 a month—Nanking appoints Liu Wei-chih as head of salt administration; also appoints Chang Pu-chuan and Chu Chen as delegates to Japan—Nanking Military Committee requests $3,000,000 from Finance Department for military use before Nov. 15—Gen. Ho Yin-chin prepares to withdraw his troops from Nanking, Wusih and Shanghai for service in Northern campaign—Chang Tso-ling makes elaborate preparations for receiving the British Governor-General of Hongkong in Peking.

November 11-12—Two Japanese, detained by Fengtien authorites in Peking handed over to Japanese Legation; Japanese will demand apology and indemnity; cause of detention unstated—*Toho* report states Fengtien troops have captured Kueihua—Wu-han troops withdraw from Shashih, Upper Yangtsze—Soviet Russians in Japanese railway zone in Mukden appeal to Japanese for protection against Whites—Wu-han troops retreat to Hankow following defeat by Nanking forces; Hankow panicky and fall expected within three days—Fengtien launches attack on Pingchingkuan with object of cutting retreat of Shansi forces holding Yenmenkuan—Fengtien claims capture of Suiyuan at terminus of Peking-Suiyuan Railway—*Toho* report from Wuhu states that trouble has developed between Nationalist generals Chen Tiao-yuan and Pai Wen-wei—Provincial officials at Canton prohibit anti-Japanese boycott—Chinese troops fire on Japanese ship *Yunyang Maru* near Ichang—*Kuomin* report from Nanking states that 200,000 Nationalist troops have crossed the Yangtsze at Nanking which will join with 100,000 under Feng Yu-hsiang in a combined attack on Fengtien with the hope of driving Chang Tso-ling back into Manchuria shortly—Nanking leaders, Tan Yen-kai, Sun Fo, C. C. Wu, Chen Zung-yung, Ho Ying-chin and Li Tsung-jen, send telegram to Wang Ching-wei, Hu Han-min and Koo

Meng-yu at Canton agreeing to hold the Fourth Plenary Conference of Kuomintang in Shanghai—Peking Ministry of Interior announces plans for improving channel of the Pei-Ho River entrance to Tientsin at cost of $32,000,000—Chang Tso-ling continues to arrest alleged Kuomintang agents, chiefly students, most of whom are executed—Nanking authorities announce arrest and execution of Pan Kai-tao, a bandit who has been operating in the vicinity of Tsunming Island in the mouth of the Yangtsze.

November 13—Gen. Tang Shen-tse, Wu-han commander, after leaving Hankow, suddenly returns and holds conference with Chamber of Commerce and decides to transfer government without further fighting to Nanking forces; Chamber of Commberce conveys Tang's intentions to Gen. Li Tsung-jen, leader of Nanking forces; believed Tang will transfer his authority to Gen. Ho Chien, who probably will make peace with Nanking troops; fire breaks out in native quarter apparently started by leaderless troops; much looting, labor union headquarters reported burned; Tang Shen-tse leaves Hankow for Hunan; Wu-Han troops surrender to Nanking forces without fighting and reported Nanking forces will enter Hankow tomorrow; peace being maintained by Gen. Li Pinghsien of 8th army and Peng Chen-kuo of 30th army—Japanese and French land forces at Hankow to preserve order in their concessions while Chinese residents of former British concession erect barricades to keep out unruly soldiers—Chang Tso-ling tries to raise loan of $1,800,000 from Peking bankers—Peking dismisses Wang ching-chi, Minister to Belgium owing to a "certain question"—Nanking Government transports armored trains from Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow lines across Yangtse for Northern advance—*Kuo Wen* report from Nanking states that "more than 110,000 participate in lantern procession in honor of Sun Yat-sen"—Madame C. C. Wu, wife of the Nanking Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was released by the Fengtien authorities, is too ill to return to Shanghai and has gone to a Tientsin hospital—Chihli-Shantung troops at Pengpu, are reported retreating to Hsuchowfu—Nationalists appoint Khan Chai-hou as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Hankow; also appoint Wu Tah-kwang as chief secretary of the Nationalist Ministry of Foreign Affairs—Five alleged communists arrested at Wusih—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in *Kuo Wen* interview, declares elimination of Tang Shen-tse was necessary and that the chief problem now is to unify the Kuomintang.

November 14—Nanking residents plan mass-meeting against Japan's aggressive policy toward Manchuria and Mongolia—Kiukiang report states that Nanking gunboats and transports loaded with troops depart for Hankow—Tang Shen-tse's troops rapidly evacuate Hankow; Chinese troops under Gen. Ho Chien guard conncession areas including former British concession—*Toho* report from Hongkong states that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has wired to Li Chi-sum, Wang Ching-wei and Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, inviting them to come to Shanghai for a preliminary conference preparatory to the calling of the fourth plenary session of the Kuomintang—Feng Yu-hsiang wins another victory in eastern Honan, defeating the Chihli-Shantung troops at Tanshan and also in southwestern Shantung where Feng's troops captured the town of Tsaochowfu; Feng now moving directly on Hsuchowfu and also down the bank of the Yellow River toward Tsinan, capital of Shantung—Chang Tso-ling appoints Gen. Chiu Chin-shun as tutung of the Suiyuan District—*Kuo Min* report alleges that Tang Shen-tse has gone to Japan; also states that Gen. Ho Kuo-kwan of the Hupeh provincial defense army has been elected provisional commander to maintain peace pending the arrival of Generals Chen Zung-yung and Li Tsung-jen of the Nanking forces—Nanking announces formation of provisional government at Hankow—Madame C. C. Wu departs from Tientsin for Shanghai—Peking Foreign Office remits $50,000 to pay salaries of Ministers and consuls abroad, which is only about one-third of amount required—Chang Tso-ling sends agent to Tientsin to try to negotiate a loan of $10,000,000 with British interests on the security of the Changchow-Shichiachwang Railway, according to *Kuo Wen*.

November 15—Chang Tso-ling claims his 8th Division has captured Pingshingkuan, resulting in the cutting off of the Shansi forces in Yenmenkuan—Ho Chien's troops leave Hankow for Changteh—Kiukiang report states that Gen. Cheng Chien may be appointed to control Hankow with the 19th Nationalist army—Another report says Ho Chien may go to Hunan—Nanking gunboats arrive at Hankow—Peking report by *Toho* claims that Gen. Liu Chen-hua, has rebelled against Feng Yu-hsiang in eastern Honan enabling Chang Chung-chang to recapture Kueiteh, but unconfirmed—Another Peking report states that Sun Chuan-fang's troops have defeated the Nanking forces near Pengpu—Peking appoints Shen Kwan-ting, Tang Tsai-chang, Chen Tai, Cheng Tien-hsi and Shen Kuan-ting as technical experts to assist in negotiating new Sino-Japanese commercial treaty.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

師律楨世何
師律枚世何
Ho & Ho
Counselors & Attorneys-at-law
Dr. Shih-chen Ho
Dr. Shih-mai Ho
25 Jinkee Road, Tel. C.3608

師律桓朱
師律章憲顧
Chu Hwan
Ku Hsien Chang
Counselors & Attorneys-at-law
25 Jinkee Road, Tel. C.3608

師律鼎傳趙
師律芳國蔣
Zao & Tsiang
Counselors & Attorneys-at-law
Zurtin Zao
Waylee K. F. Tsiang
11B Nanking Road,
Tel. C.5275

師律慶濬林
Linn Yun-chin
Counselor & Attorney-at-law
100 Peking Road,
Tel. C.4701

師律聲凱吳
James Woo
Barrister-at-law
36 Nanking Road,
Tel. C.5933

師律忍顧
Luther Z. Cool
Solicitor
62 Kianse Road,
Tel. C.8726

上海華商紗布交易所

Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, Ltd.

No. 50 Avenue Edward VII

Authorized Capital, ... $3,000,000
Paid Up Capital, ... $1,500,000

Registered at the Government of China, No. 20. Business transactions dealing with Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarn and Cotton Cloth, in Spot and Forward.

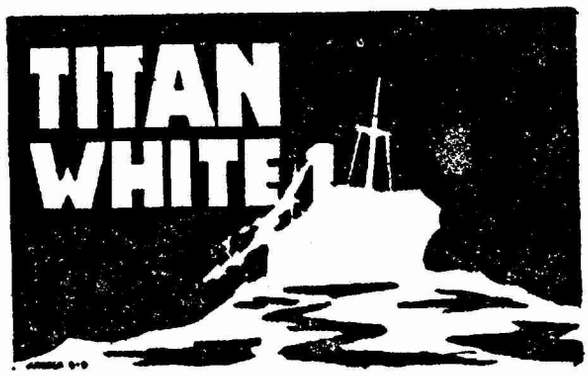
Chief Managing Director, H.Y. Moh,
(General Manager of the Yu Fong Cotton Mill.)
Assistant General Managing Director, Woo Yung An
Managing Directors: Y.D. Chai, Woo Che Zan and Chang Yue Cheng and Woo Fung Shu

—Directors—

T.K. Yung, General Manager of the Shen Hsin Cotton S. and W. Co.
Kou Van Yoon, Manager of the E. Zung Fong Cotton Yarn House.
Woo Ling Shu, General Manager of the Tung Yih Cotton Mill.
Lou Cho Bin, Manager of the Mo Chang Cotton Yarn House.
P.W. Zee, General Manager of the Dah Foong Cotton Mill.
Cheng Song Ding, Manager of the Zung Shen Cotton Yarn House.
Shi Van Tai, General Manager of the Tsing Tai Cotton Mill.
Kuan Chun Mow, Manager of the O'Tung Cotton Yarn House.
Seu Tsing Jan, General Manager of the Poh Yei Cotton Mill.

—Auditors—

T.M. Chang, General Secretary of the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association; Pang Ching Pao, General Compradore of the JardineMatheson and Co., Ltd; Tung Zoong Sun, Chinese Manager of the Zoong Sin Cotton Mill.



THE SUPER-PAINT

for Ships and Homes

COVERS better than White Lead
SPREADS farther than White Zinc
CHEAPER per square foot of surface
Never discolors from exposure to sunlight, heat, salt water or bad air.

ENAMEL FINISH EXTRA-DURABLE

Made in white, gray and buff

H. B. Campbell

Distributor

14 Foochow Road. Tel. Central 7126

O. Thoresen & Co., Shanghai, Importers

42-506

Christian Endeavor Executive Committee Drops Edgar E. Strother

Edgar E. Strother, Secretary of the Christian Endeavor Union of China, who has been conducting a campaign in conjunction with local British "die-hard" interests against the National Christian Council, and who has written and circulated various pamphlets of a nature calculated to cause ill will between the Chinese and foreigners, has been "dropped" by the Executive Committee of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, by a resolution adopted in Boston, October 11, 1927.

Mr. Strother has been informed that he will receive six months salary from date of the resolution and, provided he leaves China within three months from October 11, the travelling expenses of himself and Mrs. Strother will be paid back to the United States.

The resolution adopted in Boston recites among other things that "the uncharity towards and the misinterpretations of the motives of his brethen in Christ, displayed by Mr. Strother have caused them widespread grief. The Executive Committee can but believe that Mr. Strother labors under misapprehension concerning the facts of the case."

The resolution further states:

"Mr. Strother has been advised by the officers of the Christian Endeavor Movement that they cannot countenance activities on his part which are intended to cast suspicion upon large groups of his fellow Christians. It is a matter of record that the late President Clark himself specifically disavowed such activity on Mr. Strother's part as not representing in any fair way the spirit and programme of Christian Endeavor. It is also a matter of recent record that Mr. Strother was counselled to return to the United States that there might be a fair and thorough personal consideration of the situation, first hand and in his presence. This, as the correspondence before us indicates, he not only declined to do but he has caused the correspondence to be printed and as issued pamphlets enlarging upon his accusations."

Eugene Chen Denies Interview With Upton Close

Eugene Chen, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Hankow, has sent *The Review* a cable from Moscow in which he denies that he had an interview with the American writer and lecturer, Upton Close, wherein Mr. Chen was quoted as claiming he was still Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government. A summary of the alleged interview appeared in *The Review* on Oct. 22, in the course of which Mr. Close quoted Mr. Chen as declaring that he was still Foreign Minister and saying that "the left wing of the Kuomintang is all that is left of the Kuomintang." Mr. Close also stated that Mr. Chen had told him that he was basing his hopes upon the activities of two Chinese generals, one a Communist and the other a radical and that as soon as they returned to power, Mr. Chen expected to return to China and resume his office.

Mr. Close's interview with Mr. Chen, a summary of which appeared in *The Review* was alleged to have been given in Moscow when Mr. Close was passing through that city after a trip through Japan, North China and Russia. Mr Chen's cable to *The Review* read as follows: "Please contradict Upton Close statement regarding me in your issue of October 22 just received here. I granted him no interview." Signed, EUGENE CHEN.

Armistice Day Is Observed in Shanghai

Armistice Day (November 11) was celebrated in Shanghai in a befitting manner. The principal outdoor gathering was at the War Memorial on the Bund where a vast assemblage formed three sides of a square in front of the Cenotaph to listen to a short address by U. S. Consul General Cunningham. Among other things Mr. Cunningham said: "The war made us brothers; in peace we should remain brothers. The war gave us unity of aim and purpose; in peace we should remain united."

With the large number of foreign troops in Shanghai it was only natural that there should be a large gathering of army and navy men. Detachments from all the various foreign forces were in attendance, in addition to the members of the Consular Body and public officials of many nationalities, including Chinese.

Church services were held in both the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, a two-minutes silence ceremony was observed at several places, and the R. A. F. observed "zero hour."

The day was celebrated in a more worldly fashion at numerous clubs and by various dinners.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Viewing China Through Western Spectacles

"China and the Powers" by Henry Kittredge Norton; John Day Company, New York, 1927 $. 4.00 net.

This book is journalism—but good journalism, based on a knowledge of, not merely a guessing at, the facts. As journalism, it necessarily ends with a chapter on the resounding note of "Whither?".

When it comes to action, to movement, Mr. Norton is all there. "A century may be but a day in the life of China, but it is many days in the life of the Occidental peoples. The Chinese spokesmen urge us not to hurry their people . . . Give us, they say, a few decades, or a few centuries if need be. This is masterly atavism . . . . The twentieth century insists upon action and if China does not comply, the action will almost certainly come from outside".

When it comes to the question of "Whence?", Mr. Norton is not quite so sure of his ground, or, rather, he fails to land on solid rock. His style is against him, and, for a dispassionate evaluation of the shortcomings of the democratic movement in China, we would recommend the reader to go to M.J. Bau's "Modern Democracy in China" (Commercial Press, Mex. $2.00), where he will find the same facts, in more detail, and a style free from begging adjectives and adverbs. Mr. Norton's style may be judged from the following extract:—

"They (the so-called "Tuchun's Parliament") served the purpose for which they were called together and, following instructions, elected Hsu Shih Ch'ang president. Having performed this onerous task, this parliament passed away from view without further troubling the waters of Chinese politics. Meantime, such members of the old parliament as retained sufficient enthusiasm gathered at Canton where a government was set up under the leadership of Sun Yat Sen, which stoutly maintained that it was in reality the constitutional government of all China".

Mr. Norton views all his Chinese institutions through Occidental spectacles; it may be that he has, but he shows no sign of having, some backgroundings in the indigenous Chinese political system. This criticism is not strictly true, since he appears to have a clear grasp of two essential facts in that system: (1) "The main reason why Chinese law is not translated into practice is the fact that the writ of the central government does not run beyond the walls of Peking; that it has no shadow of power to establish or maintain a court in any part of the country"; (2) "Nationalism is wholly alien to the old Chinese mentality". Mr. Norton refuses, however, to sense the fundamental importance and philosophic possibilities of these facts and throughout the book consistently assumes that the Western idea of centralized government must be the ultimate criterion. This, of course, failing the complete break-up of China, is the natural attitude for the aggressive Powers of the West to adopt in dealing with any country. It is also the (exogenous) basis of Chinese Nationalism.

Mr. Norton gets nearer the heart of the matter when he says: "It may well be asked whether China is a state at all in the sense in which that term is used in international law . . . It is quite obvious that the present political nebula known as the Republic of China cannot comply with these conditions" (as described in a quotation from Moore, "Digest of International Law"). This glimpse of the truth, however, is quickly shown to have been an accident on Mr. Norton's part, when he goes on to talk about China's "disintegration"—a term the use of which betrays Mr. Norton's ignorance of Chinese political philosophy. The superficiality of his judgment becomes even more apparent, although he hits on facts which are incontrovertible, when he goes into detailed explanations: "There is a fundamental cause back of all this political disintegration. One of the factors which is considered essential to the functioning of a real republic is a citizensnip qualified to think along political lines and sufficiently informed to build up an intelligent mass attitude which may legitimately be called "public opinion". For reasons which will appear more clearly when we come to examine the economic and social conditions in China, the Chinese people constitute no such citizenship. Book education of any sort is the possession of extremely few". This is as true as true can be,—but the Chinese view-point is completely missed.

It is only fair to say, also, at this point that somewhere after half way through the book Mr. Norton returns from a series of (most interesting) divagations on the subject of extraterritorial rights, Occidental and Oriental champions, Russian bears and interested referees, to a more careful consideration of the political, ecomomic, and social structure and history of China in which he shows that he has studied these basic factors closely and really understands them. It is only fair also, in reviewing his book, to begin with an exposure of the misconceptions and harmful attitudes which he—deliberately or unconsciously—purveys in his opening chapter. Why this discrepancy between his knowledge and his attitude? Possibly it is the result of the ingrained Occidental single-eye from which he suffers; in other words, it is because, after all, he has not really understood or entered into the spirit of the Chinese political system. For instance, although he recognizes the fatal part played by the foreign powers in 1900 (at one and the same time "weakening the Imperial government" and presenting demands upon it "which first implied that it had, and then forced it to assune, a degree of control that it did not possess"), yet in spite of this recognition, he omits even a mention of the fundamentally significant "conservative reforms"—a return to the traditional decentralization—of the Dowager Empress Tzu Hsi which preceded the Boxer outbreak, and sweeps over his period in the following manner: "Passing over the ill-fated attempts at reform (along Western lines of centralization) which were made by the Emperor Kwang Hsu in 1898 and the ensuing Boxer revolt, we come to the precipitation of the final crisis in 1911."

The fact is, Mr. Norton has a single-track mind: to him "democracy" can only mean "that form of popular government which, by the end of the 19th century A.D., had been evolved in the Anglo-Saxon countries of the world". This, of course, is a reasonable position, provided it be not assumed that "democracy" is the only form of popular government. By making this very assumption, however, Mr. Norton nullifies his definition when he condemns the Chinese system of government for not being "democratic". "In little more than two years", he says, "from the beginning of its (1911) revolution, China was back once more to its normal and traditional form of government, an unlimited despotism unencumbered by any of the forms of popular government" (p.154). Serious students of Chinese history, after reading a statement like that, will begin to suspect Mr. Norton's claims to be an authority on "China" anyway, if not on "China and the Powers".

It is a shame to devote the majority of this review to such destructive criticism, because this book of Mr. Norton's is really very good indeed when it comes to his subject proper, "China and the Powers". *i.e.* international relations, the subject on which he is an expert. His keen eye pierces through the shams of professed idealism, and his tongue fears not to expose them. A single quotation will suffice: "Both Great Britain and Japan have serious industrial conditions at home. They already have large numbers of unemployed at home, and if the Chinese market for their cottons were cut off, many hundreds of thousands more would be thrown out of work. Thus while China's right to build up her own cotton industry is indisputable as a matter of theory, nevertheless, as a matter of practice, the governments of Great Britain and Japan must be expected to make such efforts as they reasonably can to hold down the Chinese tariff on these articles and to delay as long as possible the day when China shall be enabled to erect a tariff wall about her cotton market. These exigencies of the economic situation, while in the back of every mind in connection with the tariff negotiations, are not spoken of officially. Other reasons must be given to justify opposition to tariff autonomy".

In the broader aspects, "single-track" is the very last epithat which should be applied to Mr. Norton's mind. His judgments are calculated to cause mental conflict, and the only conclusion is, that his book should be read again and again.

J.D.M.

The Eunuch's Eldest Son

The Son of the Grand Eunuch; by Charles Pettit. Boni and Liveright, New York. (second printing, 1927)

This is a China story and an interesting one dealing with Li Lien Yin, the Grand Eunuch, favorite of the Dowager Empress, Tsen Hi. He dominated China through his mysterious power for practically a half century and as a result the populace bestowed upon him the name of "Pi Siao Li." The Court eunuchs, as many familiar with old China know, formed a special clan and an influential one in the old Empire. Often they provided for posterity prior to entering the palace. Thus, in Li Pi Siao's case, it provided for Li Pi Tchou, his son, with whom much of this story deals, particularly with the father's intrigue to get the son into the palace as his successor.

It's a story of Manchu court life and intrigue which will be of particular interest to present day foreign (and also Chinese) readers because it tells of the days of the old empire and gives an insight into court life which is little known in these days of the ephemeral republic. The book is fascinating and highly amusing and according to some reviewers is rated with Voltaire's "Candide" and Pierre Louys' "Aphrodite." It deals with a China of a third of a century ago and deals with court life with a frankness that is startling. The trials, adventures, the loves and experiences of the beautiful Chti and her husband, the son of the Grand Eunuch, Li Pi Tchou, is truly Chinese—of the old Manchu days.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotation

Nov. 16, Supplied by J. E. Swan & Co. Tel. C. 6615 6619.
Market Closed Irr Business Done 2 400.000

STOCK	Previous Price	Latest Price
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	150½	152¼
American Can (Common)	70	72
American Radiator (Common)	32¾	36½
Armour Co. (Illinois) 7% Pfd		64⅛
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	176⅛	177⅝
American Tobacco "B"	182½	179
Baldwin Locomotive Co. (Common)	250¾	250
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	52½	55¾
Bethlehem Steel, Pfd. 7%	115¼	116¼
Canadian Pacific Railway	195¾	194
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	49⅞	49⅝
Cheasapeake & Ohio (Common)	208⅞	211¾
Eastman Kodak Co. (Common)	169⅞	169⅞
General Baking "A"	79¼	81⅝
General Electric (Common)	130	132
General Motors (Common)	231½	233½
Goodrich (B.F.) Co. (Common)	75	77⅝
International Match, Pfd.	92¾	90½
International Nickel (Common)	66¼	67
Ligget & Myers, Class "B"	123	121½
Mack Trucks (Common)	101⅝	120⅛
New York Central (Common)	162¾	163⅛
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	49¼	48⅝
Phillips Petroleum (Common)	41⅞	43
Pacific Gas & Electric	43⅞	45⅛
Radio Corp. of America (Common)	78½	82⅛
Reynolds Tobacco, Class "B"	152½	152½
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	61⅜	60¾
Schulte Retail Stores (Common)	51⅛	51¼
Southern Railway (Common)	140	140½
Standard Oil of California	55¾	56⅛
" " of New Jersey	40	40⅝
" " of New York	32⅜	33⅛
" " of Indiana	75⅝	79
Texas Corporation (Common)	52	52¾
Tobacco Products, Class "A"	114¾	116
Union Carbide	136⅞	141½
Union Pacific RR. (Common)	191⅞	193⅛
United Fruit	138	143
United Drug (Common)	195¼	196
United States Rubber (Common)	49⅜	50¼
United States Realty & Imp. Co.	60⅛	62
United States Steel	136¾	143¼

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Nov. 3th	Sale Price Nov. 10th	Approx. Yield to Maturity Nov 10th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	108¼	108¾	7.23
Czecho Slovak Govt. Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 1, 1945	105¼	105	7.01
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101	102	6.73
Argentine Ext. S.F. Loan	6	May. 1, 1960	99	99	6.07
Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan..	7	Dec. 1, 1951	98⅛	98	7.18
Austrian S. F. G. Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	106	105½	6.43
French Ext. S. F. Loan	8	Sept. 15, 1945	110½	111	6.92
Japanese Govt. (£).....	5	1907/1947	84⅛	84½	6.40
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106¼	106¼	6.46
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	101½	99⅞	7.01
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan ..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	99⅜	100¼	6.98
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	103¼	101⅝	6.81
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan...	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	99	99	6.58
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	98½	98½	6.65
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	100	100	6.50
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	101⅜	100¼	7.47
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1942	101	100½	6.95
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Cumulative...	7	Pfd. Stock	98½	98¼	7.11
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	97½	98	7.14
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	94	92⅞	7.54
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock	705	720	2.78
Republic of Peru, Ext. Secured S. F. Loan...	7½	Sept. 1, 1956	102	102½	7.32

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, November 16, 1927

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circulat an improvement of ¼d in the London price of Bar silver has to be recorded, today's quotations being 26 1/16d. and 26 2/16d sor spot and forward deliveries respectively. The official T T rate on London has advanced to 2/7d, and on New York to 61, cut these rates are below that at which banks aae doing business. The market closes steady to firm with the following rates for Gold remittances being available, T/T London 2/7 7/16d., New York 63⅞, Yen 71 3/16, ane 4 m/s export paper can be placed: Sterling 28⅛d, G. $ 65¼.

The recent firm tone to the markei may be attributed to the fall in Japanese exchanges, resulting in import sales of Gold currencses by speculators andanks, in addition to which export paper, especially srom the north, has been more in evidence.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 61,669,000 an increase of Tls. 978 000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 74,570,000 a decrease of $ 2,630 000
Estimated value Tls. 115.359 000 as against Tls. 130,716,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Nov. 10	Friday Nov. 11th	Satur. Nov. 12th	Monday Nov. 14th	Tuesday Nov. 15	Wednesday Nov. 16
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/6 120	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/7	2/7	2/7
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7¼	2/7¼	2/7¼
T/T India	167.290	170¾	170¾	170¾	172¼	172¼	172¼
T/T France	1,557,000	1590	1590	1590	1600	1600	1600
T/T N. Y.	61.095	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	63	63	63
T/T Demand		62½	62½	62½	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
T/T Hamburg		262	262	262	264	264	264
T/T H'kong	79.490	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	79⅛	79⅛
T/T Japan	76.240	74⅛	73⅞	73½	72¾	72⅜	72½
T/T Batavia	151 740	154	154	154	155½	155½	155½
T/T Straits	92.390	90½	90⅞	90½	89⅞	89¼	89⅝
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8 120	2/8¾	2/8¾	2/8¾	2/9	2/9	2/9
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8⅞	2/8⅞	2/8⅞	2/9⅛	2/9⅛	2/9⅛
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/8.432	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,687.000	1720	1720	1720	1730	1730	1730
4 m/s N.Y.Lc	64.490	65¾	65¾	65¾	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	66¼	66¼	66¼	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26⅜	26½	26½	26 11/16	26 13/16	26 11/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.57½	G. $. 57½	G. $. 57½	G. $. 57⅝	G. $. 57½	G. $.57¾
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Changing) 978 touch)..... ..	Tls. 358⁸⁰	Tls. 354³⁰	Tls. 353⁰⁰	Tls. 353¹⁰	Tls. 348⁶⁰	Tls. 349²⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110⁹⁰	110⁹⁰	110⁰⁰	110⁹⁰	110⁰⁰	110⁸⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.9625	72.975	73.05	72.05	73.075	73.0125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	1½%	1½%	1½%	2%	2%	3%
*Closing Price in Lond on for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.01
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	New York on London	T/T 487⅜
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 3/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 15/16
,, 4 ,,	4 3/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0¼
,, 6 ,,	4⅛%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 7/16